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Welles Rebukes Cudahy For London Interview; Roosevelt to Tour N. E.

The World's Day—At a Glance

Aug. 9, 1940

Cudahy Reprimanded for London Interview

Washington (AP)—John Cudahy, American Ambassador to Belgium, was reprimanded by the State Department today for his press interview in London on Belgian food conditions and other aspects of the German occupation of that country. Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State, said Mr. Cudahy, by direction of President Roosevelt, had been requested to return to the United States for consultation.

Mr. Cudahy, the statement said, had given the interview "in violation of instructions and certain views expressed by the this Government." [Details: Page 17.]

In New England: Coakley Candidacy Protested

President Roosevelt planned to leave Hyde Park, N. Y., late today for a three-day New England visit inspecting military and naval establishments. He will be at Portsmouth, N. H., Saturday morning and at Charlestown and Watertown, Mass., Saturday afternoon. [Details: Page 9.]

The Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission dismissed the protest of Robert E. Bigney, biennial candidate for the State Executive Council, against the candidacy of Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, who is seeking re-election. [Details: Page 9.]

Four United States destroyers arrived at the Charlestown Navy Yard with 350 members of the Naval Reserve returning from a cruise to Washington. [Details and picture: Page 10.]

Additional borrowing of $54,000 by Cambridge, Mass., at a time when City finances already are troubled is expected to aid the campaign for Plan E (city manager) government. [Details: Page 10.]

Windsors Plan Visit to U. S. 'Soon'

Hamilton, Bermuda (AP)—The Duke of Windsor said today he and his American-born Duchess would visit the United States "soon." The Duchess hasn't been there for eight years and I haven't been for 16 years, so it's certainly time we went," he said.

A "protocal problem" was resolved yesterday as their Bermudian hostess curtsied to the Duke on his arrival, but not to the Duchess. [Details: Page 5.]

In Washington: $5,700,000,000 Deficit Seen

Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., forecasting a $5,700,000,000 Federal deficit, urged Congress to find new revenue by levying an excess profits tax, which would provide a "better distribution" of defense costs. [Details: Financial Page.]

The greatest peacetime preparedness program in the Nation's history, now under way, is costing $14,700,000,000 "as a starter," reports the Defense Commission. [Details: Page 1.]

Senate debate on the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill begins, after yesterday's vote in passing the bill which would allow the President to call out the National Guard and reserves.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture and Democratic nominee for Vice-President, made known his intention to resign before the active campaign begins, and indicated he favors, as his successor Milburn L. Wilson, formerly the Department's Undersecretary and now Director of its Extension Service. [Details: Page 2.]

The Department of Justice announced it would institute grand jury investigations of alleged use of political "slush-funds" by public utilities companies in St. Louis, Mo., Springfield, Ill., Des Moines, Iowa, and "perhaps in other Federal judicial districts."

The German Embassy challenged a report of the Interstate Commission on Crime which said that "espionage and sabotage" could be expected from "Nazi-Fascist consulates and business firms."

Ruman-Bulgarian Parleys Due to Start

In Rumania official quarters said Rumanian-Bulgarian negotiations for the cession of Dobruja to Bulgaria would begin this week end in King Carol's country palace at Segarcea.

Premier Gigurtu told his Rumanian countrymen that Rumania must give up some territory to Bulgaria and Hungary on Germany's orders, but declared his Government steadfastly refuses to meet Hungary's full demand for Transylvania.

At the Vatican difficulties with Russia arose over whether the Roman Catholic Church would recognize the Soviet's absorption of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia.

In France the CGT, once-powerful French Federation of Labor, altered its constitution to bring it in line with the Nazi pattern, eliminating references to the "class struggle." [Details: Page 4.]

Air Mail Service to Ireland Resumed

Dublin (AP)—The Irish Department of Posts and Telegraphs announced that trans-Atlantic airmail service between Foynes, Ireland, and America had been resumed. There will be service once a week in each direction. Botwood, Newfoundland, is the American base. Flights are made from there to New York.

War Summary: British Repel Nazi Air Attack

Major offensive against Britain was revealed in complete reports of attacks by some 400 German planes off Britain's coast, the Germans losing, according to the British, 60 planes. [Details: Page 1.]

Raids in Libya by British airmen against Italian troop concentrations were reported to have shot down 16 Italian planes. [Details: Page 4]

Italian advance in British Somaliland, toward Berbera, the Capital, was reported as pressing on.

Shipping losses just reported included the Swedish steamer Atos, 2,161 tons, sunk Aug. 3 on way from Glasgow to Scandinavia, the British liner Kemmendine, 7,769 tons, 21 days overdue and presumed lost, and the British submarine Oswald, considered lost.

Italy began investigation of munitions explosions at two provincial towns. More than 40 fatalities were recorded in the explosions.

British Empire markets are taking about half of the United States' total exports as a result of expanding war purchases and the closing of most of continental Europe to shipping, an Associated Press study in New York discloses. [Details: Financial Page]

Red Judges Must Penalize Slacking Workers

Moscow (AP)—Soviet Commissar of Justice N. M. Richkoff ordered today the removal of judges who fail to deal out firm justice to tardy, idle, or transient workers in the campaign to speed up production in Russia.

Charges of criminal inefficiency in the execution of verdicts were brought against two judges, including a woman, in Moscow courts.

President Approves Cotton Loan Plan

Hyde Park, N. Y.—President Roosevelt announced his approval of a recommendation by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, for a $150,000,000 non-mandatory loan on the 1940 cotton crop. He announced signing a bill increasing resources of the Commodity Credit Corporation from $900,000,000 to $1,400,000,000, to carry out mandatory loan provisions of the 1939 AAA Act on corn, cotton, and wehat.

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Special Notice From Board of Directors

The Christian Science Board of Directors requests that President Roosevelt's proclamation of a day of prayer be read on Sunday, September 8, in all branches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, which are in the United States, its territories and insular possessions. The reading of the proclamation should be at No. 5 in the Order of Services, immediately following the church notices.

State Labor Backs Draft; Defies Green

The anti-conscription stand of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, was repudiated today by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, which by a standing vote of 269 to 8 threw out a resolution against conscription.

In refusing to follow its national leadership, the Federation, which is one of the largest State bodies in the A. F. of L., scrapped precedent, for its custom has been to ratify the policies worked out by its national officers.

Discontent among the rank and file of the A. F. of L. over Mr. Green's preference for voluntary enlistments, a disapproval which also includes some of Mr. Green's own associates in Washington, evidenced itself in the manner in which his recent recommendation was completely ignored by the majority.

Earlier today, the convention passed a resolution condemning Gov. Leverett Saltonstall "for desertion of our needy aged" in declining to back efforts of the Federation for a special session of the Legislature to provide for larger payments for old-age assistance. The convention also rejected a resolution for a State lottery to raise further funds for this purpose.

Debate brought out one of the hottest sessions the Federation has seen in some years. The tide at first seemed to be swinging in favor of the resolution against conscription. However, the Resolutions Committee had recommended non-concurrence on the resolution and the current of sentiment was turned abruptly in favor of the Committee's position in behalf of conscription by John J. Kearney, President of the Boston Central Labor Union, who brought the issue of fifth columnism out flatly on the convention floor.

Leaders Swing Sentiment

Sentiment which had appeared to be swinging against conscription began swiftly to diminish as labor leaders—one after another—militantly urged preparedness against the prospect of invasion.

The argument against conscription was introduced by Dale Pontius, instructor in Harvard University, and he was at once supported by Joseph Stefani, an Italian World War veteran.

Mr. Pontius rose toward the close of debate to demand a retraction from Mr. Kearney that he was a "fifth columnist," but Mr. Kearney, taking the floor, repeated that the tactics he condemned were the tactics of "fifth columnists" and if these words hit the wearer of the introducer of the resolution, "Let him wear the shoe."

Pleas of tradition, urged against conscription, were smothered as speaker after speaker called for practical steps to preserve America from its immediate danger.

"We must be careful of the pseudo-patriot who waves our flag and crys 'America,'" Mr. Kearney told the Convention, in his deciding appeal. "There are a great many things being done under the guise of Americanism.

"There are those who would leave our gates open to any enemy to walk in and take it. That's the fifth columnist. There is a little trap in this—'3,000 miles—why, we are safe'—that's the voice of the fifth columnist and the fascist.

Urge More Aid to British

"Don't let us be misguided. Leave the details to our representatives in Washington whom I am sure will guide us right.

"I am not going to take the word of Delegate Stefani and Delegate Pontius that our country is safe. I will follow President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull."

Mr. Kearney then called for the rising vote.

The Communist issue flared up repeatedly. Harry A. Russell, of Boston, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, summed it up in his final remarks:

"The policy of Moscow is conscription. The policy of the Communist Party in America is anti-conscription. Think it over."

Asked by one of the delegates if he admitted he was a Communist, Mr. Pontius declared that he despised Hitlerism and Stalinism from the depths and added that if he thought they endangered America, he would favor conscription and be the first to enlist. But he protested against giving up American tradition in having conscription before the country came to war.

Japan Ousting U. S. in China Trade; American Politics Blocks Vital Action

American exporters face heavy handicaps in North China markets against Japanese.

Japan's dependence upon imports and exports of U. S. offers a way to force Asian peace.

How is Japan progressing in its economic efforts to reorganize the militarily controlled areas of North China? A study of this question was made on the ground by the Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. The following is the last of three articles presenting the results of his inquiry.

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TIENTSIN—The trade practices of the Japanese in North China constitute one of the most difficult angles of the entire economic situation in this area.

American and other exporters have, since the first inception of trade and exchange control measures at Tientsin in March of 1939 and particularly since March of this year, found it most difficult to meet the competition of Japanese firms whom they believe to be receiving special assistance from the Japanese Government through the medium of exchange subsidy or similar means.

As a result of this situation, the present season's trade in such commodities as walnut kernels and dried egg products has seen a great shift toward the Japanese.

It is anticipated that these, and in time other products, might be completely monopolized, not by official decree but simply by means allowing Japanese to buy or to ship more cheaply. Thus they could sell in New York and elsewhere at prices which would mean no profit for shippers without such special aid.

Low Freight Rates

There are several headings of this help but one of the most interesting has to do with low freight rates for Japanese. It is thought to be largely due to this, in conjunction with some other aids, that Japanese participation in North China trade to America has shifted from 5 per cent of bristles, 5 per cent of egg products, and 2 per cent of walnut meats, up to 60 per cent, 80 per cent, and 60 per cent, respectively.

What appears to have been happening about freight rates is that Japanese shippers are allowed to pay ocean freights in credit notes of the Yokohama Specie Bank on New York at the Federal Reserve Bank (of North China, Japanese-dominated) official rate of 23 7-16 U. S. cents to the F. R. B. dollar. Foreign exporters have had to go into the open market with their Federal Reserve money and buy U. S. dollars at rates as low as 5 cents.

Such a practice would amount to a terrific freight subsidy to Japanese shippers and would account for the recent astonishingly low quotations by Japanese firms on various goods, causing Japanese exporters during May to handle 4,000 cases out of a total of 7,060 cases of walnut kernels shipped from Tientsin, and 3,258 cases of dried egg products out of 5,262 shipped.

Big Jump in Exports

For the March 1937 quarter, Japanese exporters' sales to the United States were two tenths of 1 per cent of the total exports. The March 1940 quarter found them up to 14.69 per cent—this including a virtual monopoly of the markets for Tientsin bristles,

Continued on Page 17, Column 2

By a Staff Artist

Where Rivals Meet

Shanghai and Hong Kong focus of British-Japanese tension.

British troops quit Shanghai: Page 4.

Business clings to oil and scrap profits: Page 4.

Conscription Debate Opens; Major Test for Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—In a day featured by developments in America's great preparedness effort, the Senate started debate on the pending conscription bill, with the Administration facing the hardest fight to put it over since the Supreme Court contest. In fact, there is a widespread belief here that despite the 13-to-3 victory of the Burke-Wadsworth bill in the Senate Military Affairs Committee, some major amendments, concessions, or modifications are almost certain if the measure is to pass Congress.

As the Senate started on the formal conscription debate, which already has brought a series of curtain-lifting speeches, other developments in the preparedness drive continued.

First of all, having passed the National Guard mobilization bill, the Senate sent it to the House, where Chairman May of the Military Affairs Committee, proposed to substitute it for the House measure now pending before his Committee. At Hyde Park, N. Y., President Roosevelt said there was not a chance in 100 that the National Guard would be sent out of the United States, authority for which is provided in the Senate version.

Program Indorsed

Statements by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, and others before the House Ways and Means Committee indorsed the industrial amortization and excess-profits tax program designed to speed national defense production and prevent unfair war profits. William S. Knudsen of the Defense Commission was also expected to testify.

Bringing its activities into the limelight, Mr. Knudsen and other members of the Defense Commission went on the air Aug. 8 and disclosed that United States airplane production already has reached 900 a month. It will pass the 18,000-a-year mark Jan. 1. An effort to acquaint the public with the two-months-old Commission is seen here.

From other sources it was revealed that the Army has begun a building program which contemplates a fleet of from 400 to 500 heavily armed, high-speed tanks, weighing from 60 to 70 tons.

Meanwhile it was stated in informed quarters that the pending bill to enlarge the loan authority of the Export-Import Bank by a $500,000,000 increase would supersede the huge cartel scheme to buy surplus commodities of the Western Hemisphere. In one well-informed quarter here it was stated that that idea had been "definitely and completely abandoned."

Vital to Aviation

Mr. Stimson, in his testimony before the tax hearing said that prompt conclusion of the tax-amortization program is "a matter of vital importance" particularly in regard to aviation manufacture. Some big manufacturers are holding back until the pending bill is passed.

These many developments are characteristic of the hard-working tempo of Washington in the midst of the extraordinary preparedness drive. They followed the principal congressional action of Aug. 8, which was passage of the National Guard mobilization bill, 71 to 7.

Highlight of the mobilization bill was not the 71 to 7 vote by which the proposal was ratified, but the narrow victory of only one vote by which the Senate approved presidential power to send guardsmen and reservists on active service to South America or any other part of the Western Hemisphere. A bitter and protracted fight was precipitated on this issue by an amendment from Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado, which would have deleted the words "Western Hemisphere" from the bill. When the 4 o'clock deadline previously agreed upon for a vote had been reached, the amendment was defeated by only 39 to 38.

The debate on this issue and the close vote were all the more significant because senators were warned that defeat would mean a repudiation of the Monroe Doctrine and the theory of continental solidarity.

The Senate gave overwhelming approval to the main proposals of President Roosevelt, that he be authorized to order the Guard and reserve units into immediate active service, such service to last up to a year. The bill also received an amendment from Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada permitting any guardsman with a wife or child dependent on his civilian wages to resign from service within 20 days after the measure is enacted. Commenting on this, War Department officials said it would make only a "negligible" reduction in the ranks of the Guard. The amendment went through unopposed.

Roosevelt discusses Guard service in peacetime: Page 2.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—Political considerations at home, rather than apprehension over any actual Japanese threat, are keeping the United States Government from taking the few simple steps that would be an effective restraint on Japanese aggression in the Far East, according to highly reliable sources here.

Aroused by President Roosevelt's action in forbidding the export of aviation gasoline and of placing one category of scrap metal under export control, advocates of a strong anti-Japanese policy had hoped that those measures would be followed by more stringent and effective ones, but a canvass of the situation indicates that today the Administration is prepared to go no farther.

Although the State Department and White House recognize that the American people have expressed their desire that this country cease supplying Japan with the materials of aggression, officials point out privately that the American people might not be prepared for the possible consequences of such forthright action.

While high Administration officials express little concern that any Japanese action could seriously menace the United States, they are fully aware that the situation which might result from such counter-action could cause a violent reaction in Congress. The desire to avoid such a result is naturally heightened by the fact that this is an election year.

One Issue at a Time

At the same time, there seems to be little organized opposition to the imposition of an embargo against Japan, the unwillingness to forgo profits apparently playing only a minor part in determining the stand of those responsible for both American foreign policy and trade.

Careful observers also point out that during recent years the State Department has been characterized by a refusal to become involved in more than one major foreign problem at a time. Prior to the war, a considerable portion of the Department's energies were directed toward the establishment of Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade program, while Europe has engrossed the Department's attention for the last 11 months. Thus, despite the urgency of the Far Eastern situation, it has not received the attention nor the resolution which it deserves, department observers believe.

This irresolution and fear over political consequences at home are strongly criticized in interested circles here, since it is pointed out that not only does the United States have a considerable stake in both the Far East and in the Far East's influence on international affairs; but because there is strong evidence that determined American action could make it impossible for Japan to continue on its present course in China.

Dependent on America

While Japan has always been dependent upon the United States for an important part of its imports and as a market for its exports, the war in Europe, which has resulted in a disastrous con-

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

U. S. Business Genius Lifts Defense Out of Politics

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 — The greatest peacetime preparedness program in the history of the United States, costing $14,700,000,000 as a starter and running through everything from locomotives to safety-pins, tanks to dreadnaughts, is under way here in the hands of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

This Commission represents to the fullest America's genius for improvisation and business energy and in the two months since it started it has cut through red tape, partisanship, politics, and personalities with the swift clean sweep of a scythe going through June hay and under leadership of such extraordinary men as Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and William S. Knudsen, Ralph Budd and Chester Davis it has done work already that would seem incredible to anyone not acquainted with the national ability for co-ordination and production.

Knudsen on Planes

The galaxy of businessmen now throwing their patriotic weight into the effort reads like a roster of a billion-dollar corporation. The Commission has realized America's breathless and almost hysterical interest in the work of preparedness and in the past few days has made efforts to take the country into its confidence, although the appointment only took place last May 28, and the roster of experts and businessmen is being added to, even now, from day to day.

For the first time last night, a composite interview over four radio networks from Washington took to the Nation a first-hand account from six members of the Commission, and Karl W Fischer, the assistant of Mr. Budd, the seventh member, who was not present. Most dramatic from the point of view of spot news was the disclosure of airplane construction progress by Mr. Knudsen, the humbly born Dane who became President of mighty General Motors, and whose Norse accent and blunt straightforward ways accompany his reputation as the greatest production man in America.

Present airplane production has already reached 900 a month, or 10,800 a year, he said, and by Jan. 1 the monthly rate will be 1,500 planes—an 18,000-a-year clip—"and the volume will increase steadily thereafter." Numbers employed in aircraft factories has jumped from 56,800 to 75,000. He denied vigorously newspaper statements that "not a single combat plane has been contracted for out of money appropriated by Congress up to Aug. 1."

"No, that is not true," said Mr.

Continued on Page 17, Column 3

Curb is urged on private patents: Page 2.

Plane models are discarded: Page 17

Britain Repels Biggest Air Raid; 60 Nazis Downed

Wide World

Residents of island are ordered to remain in homes during German attacks.

By the Associated Press

Sixty German planes were shot down and many others damaged in the largest attack so far launched against Britain, according to official British information made available today.

The Air Ministry estimated the number of attacking planes at about 400. It admitted the loss of 16 British planes, the German figure of the British losses being 49.

The Germans stated that 12 British "barrier balloons" were destroyed by German Messerschmitt fighting planes in an attack on Dover, and added that only 10 German planes had been shot down during the encounter.

Meanwhile, in Libya, where Italians were reported to be concentrated ready for an attack on Egypt, the British Royal Air Force stated that in a big aerial battle 15 Italian aircraft were destroyed, at a cost of two British planes, the Italian figures for the combat being two Italians lost and five British.

The people of the British Isles, following the heavy attack, were ordered by their Government to remain at home.

Leaflets Give Warning

The press warned that the Germans now may stage raids of 500 planes at a time and the public was told to "stay where you are" in a leaflet published by the Ministry of Information and tucked under the doors of millions of homes in the United Kingdom during the morning.

The Government is represented as content with the Navy's ceaseless patrol, Royal Air Force forays over the continental coastline and the Army's "stand to" at the dangerous hours of dawn and dusk. The fighting services are secure against surprise, it is held.

To prepare the man in the street, Prime Minister Winston Churchill himself opened the campaign Aug. 4 by warning against "the slightest relaxation of vigilance or moral alertness."

Since then First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander has warned that "hard knocks, stern trials, and grievous tribulations lie ahead," and Mr. David Lloyd George, Prime Minister during the World War, has said "such a tempest as Britain has never before encountered is about to break upon her."

The pamphlet told the average Briton that it contained "not simply advice," but rather "an order from the Government."

Refugees, it said, would be machine-gunned by German planes and "turned off the roads by British troops."

Home Defense

Advice to people in battle areas was to "go into shelter and stay there." If, however, small parties of parachutists should threaten property in an area "not under enemy control," the householder, said the Government, has "the right of every man and woman to do what he can to protect himself, his family, and his home."

The Germans during the battle attacked over and over again all day long in forces of 80 each, and loosing many thousands of bombs.

British fighter planes threw up for the mainland a shield which was not broken.

The Germans arrived in great waves, dive bombers escorted by single and twin-engined fighters. Scarcely had one attack been beaten off by the Royal Air Force than another developed.

Much of the southeast coast area—that lying nearest to German-held France—resounded all day with the roar of cannon, antiaircraft and machine-gun fire.

There were indications that this new visitation was being repaid on a big scale by the Royal Air Force. During the night, radio stations in 10 German and German-controlled cities, including Berlin and Hamburg, fell silent—a normal indication of the presence of hostile airmen. It was the largest number of German stations to cease transmission without explanation since the war began. Kiel was also subjected to air attacks.

Returning Home

Daily flights are made by British planes over German areas.

R. A. F. Solves Way to Bomb Dark Targets

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND (With a group of the bomber command) Aug. 9—Seventeen Wellington bombers roared up into the leaden clouds of the evening sky. The same seventeen landed in regular procession on the floodlit flarepath just before dawn.

And over bacon and eggs, some of the pilots talked with me about the air raids they meanwhile had carried out on Germany and the Netherlands. I can testify to the enormous strength of the human factor the Germans must overcome if they are to prevent Britain establishing mastery of the air, so gaining the long-deferred initiative in the war.

The human element is only a part of the proposition to be proved, of course. Technical reasons prevent disclosure of how British bombers are able even on the darkest nights to locate hidden targets hundreds of miles away, bomb them with precision, and return home more often than not "without loss."

My night at a bomber station—one of many such stations operating at the same time—showed me not only that "the boys" really do these things on the darkest nights

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Convoy Attacks

BERLIN, Aug. 9 (AP)—The High Command stated today that German speed boats attacked a strongly armed convoy the night of Aug. 7. In spite of determined resistance by the accompanying enemy destroyers and by other guarding ships and the heavily armed ships themselves, the Germans succeeded in sinking one tanker of 8,000 tons, one steamer of 5,000 tons, and one steamer of 4,000 tons.

On Aug. 8, German diving and fighting units, protected by pursuit and destroyer airplanes, attacked south of the Isle of Wight a British convoy which was heavily protected by air and naval forces.

Curb on Private Patents Is Urged as War Measure

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Thurman Arnold, Assistant U. S. Attorney General, today declared a special federal grand jury had uncovered considerable evidence tending to show that patents vital to United States war industries are German-controlled.

Mr. Arnold made this statement in discussing the grand jury's investigation of charges that production is restricted and prices fixed in some of the country's war industries.

Government investigators are seeking to determine whether a production "bottle neck" is threatening to retard the defense program.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Legislative action to empower the War Department to exempt from private patent control the limited production of equipment, materials and supplies deemed necessary for national defense is urged on Congress by the non-sectarian Anti-Nazi League in an announcement here today. The League has been attempting to gain support for laws which would scrap private patent restrictions where national defense is concerned and the past three months has been conducting a survey of industries manufacturing products needed for national defense, the announcement says.

"In view of the Department of Justice opinion that firm control of vital patents imperils the American defense program, remedial measures should be adopted immediately, the League said in a telegram to Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Patents, and Representative Charles Kramer (D) of California, head of the Patent Committee of the House. "To meet any emergency, we urge legislative action to empower the War Department to exempt from private patent control the limited production of equipment, materials and supplies deemed necessary for American defense."

The League announced its proposal would involve limited production for defense needs only in order that investors would continue to receive full protection under the law. It envisages the granting of special franchises by the War Department for the production of stated quantities or amounts of material.

Hit German Tieup

The League struck out sharply at American firms with German connections, charging that some of these firms were supplying information of indirect military value to the Nazis.

"The 'fifth column' here is being aided and abetted by American firms which co-operate with Nazi interests to the extent of informing them of technical developments used by the Army and Navy," the announcement declared. "Some way must be found quickly to invalidate the agreements now existing between German and American manufacturers where equipment of military value is involved."

The League disclosed that a Federal Grand Jury has been conducting an investigation in New York to break what was declared to be a bottleneck of vital war materials resulting from price-fixing agreements between American manufacturers and German patent holders.

Inquiry in other quarters revealed that experts in several fields vital to national defense production had appeared before the jury, and reports were that they had testified they had felt the effects of "monopolistic control" exercised by German arms and industrial organizations. One of these German firms was said to be the Krupps, biggest German munitions plant and whose head was honored by Chancellor Hitler personally this week. Patents controlled by the Krupps were declared to bind American companies.

Like England, Says Arnold

Thurman Arnold, head of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice in Washington, was quoted as saying that the United States faced the same situation that obtained in England: "A startling inadequacy of production." Mr. Arnold linked the present grand jury inquiry up with that which resulted in the indictment of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, with headquarters in Rochester, on charges of conspiring with Carl Zeiss, German optical manufacturer, to control world production and sale of naval and military optical goods. Bausch & Lomb, it will be recalled, pleaded nolo contendere and paid a heavy fine.

The Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice has eight operatives at work on the inquiry now going on under the supervision of Samuel S. Isseks, a special assistant of Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General. Mr. Isseks said several witnesses had been taken before the grand jury, but beyond this he would not comment.

It was learned in other court quarters that numerous manufacturing industries come within the scope of the inquiry. These include electrical illumination, supply, appliances, products and devices; glass production and fabrication; metal and alloy metal fabrication; textile and fabric; synthetic textile and fabric; chemical, insulating, road building and road building supply; foundry and foundry supply; pneumatic, electrical and hydraulic; synthetic resin, petroleum and other industries involving the use of patents, copyrights and trade marks.

Facts About Magnesium

The magnesium industry also enters big into the picture, it was said in informed quarters. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, it was reported, is trying to determine if any connection exists between the Aluminum Company of America and the I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., the German dye trust. Patents necessary for the use of magnesium are controlled jointly by these two companies, it was said, and its use is licensed by the Magnesium Development Corporation of Newark, N. J., a subsidiary of the Aluminum Company.

Since magnesium, a metal little heavier than paper, has important military uses, especially in the aviation industry, the inquiry is concerned with why American production has fallen off so strikingly since the World War. With the entrance of the United States into that conflict in 1917, five American concerns began the magnesium production. These have now dwindled to one.

The value which Germany places upon magnesium was seen as illustrated in its 1934-35 purchases in this country. At that time, when Germany could not pay for imports of vitally necessary industrial raw materials, it imported half of the American magnesium output, for which it paid in cash.

The highly destructive German aerial bomb used in the Spanish Civil War on Barcelona was described as having been made of ammonium nitrate, powdered charcoal and aluminum enclosed in a magnesium-alloy shell.

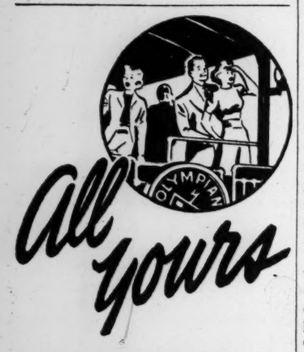
Rule Trust Act Bars Suit by U. S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled in a two to one decision that the United States is not a "person" within the meaning of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and for that reason cannot sue for damages resulting from violations of the Act.

The decision reaffirmed a previous U. S. District Court dismissal of Government suits for treble damages against 17 rubber companies which, the Government charged, illegally agreed to fix uniform prices in the sale of automobile tires to the Government.

The majority opinion, written by Judge H. B. Chase and concurred in by Judge Thomas W. Swain, held that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act lacked specific provisions regarding the Government's rights.

It further held that while individuals, corporations and associations had the right to bring civil suits for damages under the Act, the Government did not.



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Hollywood on the Trail of the Fifties

Warner Bros.

Scene From 'The Santa Fé Trail'

Van Heflin and Errol Flynn are the central figures in the foreground. Raymond Massey, mounted on a horse, has the role of John Brown.

Roosevelt Cites Guard Service In Peacetime

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt said at a press conference today the chances were only about one in a hundred that the National Guard would have to go outside the limits of the United States or its possesions in peacetime.

He made that statement in discussing an amendment, defeated before the Senate passed a bill to permit him to call out the Guard and organized reserves for Federal training, which would have limited their services to the continental United States and American possessions.

The chances—referred to as betting odds by the President—are 100 to 1 that they would never leave the United States or its possessions, but one little restriction like that contemplated in the amendment might tie things up in some very great emergency, Mr. Roosevelt said.

With so small a chance, he said, it is not a matter of very great public interest.

His remarks were made after a reporter observed that Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, had voted for an amendmen to the training bill which would have confined guard activities to the continental United States.

While he had only glanced at the papers, President Roosevelt asserted, he understood the amendment would have permitted service in the Nation's possessions and the Philippine Islands. That, he said, is a very different thing.

At first, in response to inquiries, he said he thought the Guardsmen never had left the United States when a state of war had not been declared, but then he said that perhaps some went into Mexico on the punitive expedition against Pancho Villa in 1916.

He said he would try to be no more than 12 or 14 hours from the Capital at all times, because things happen so fast it isn't safe to be farther away.

Mr. Roosevelt said that sometime during his New England trip, he would receive a personal report from Col. William Donovan, World War commander of the "Fighting Sixty-Ninth," who recently returned from a confidential European mission for Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

Asked if he was pleased that Wendell Willkie had voiced approval of the New Deal farm program, Mr. Roosevelt replied that he had not read the Republican presidential nominee's remarks on the subject.

A series of questions turned the conference toward international affairs, and brought assertions from the President that:

The "cartel" plan for bulwarking Pan-American economy against inroads of the totalitarian economic system was a misnomer; that the original objectives had not been changed, and that methods still were being studied.

There is nothing new on the problem of bringing refugee children from Europe to this country, a problem which he said presented not a question of theory but one of safety. No one in any government, he said, wants the responsibility of loading boats with children without promises of safe conduct and reasonable assurances that the promises will be kept.

The President said he hadn't the faintest idea whether American policies would be affected by the reported withdrawal of British troops from the International Settlement in Shanghai.

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'Santa Fé Trail' Finds Errol Flynn as J. E. B. Stuart

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Continuing Errol Flynn's parade through history, Warner Brothers have cast him in the role of the gallant young J. E. B. Stuart in a picture which has its setting several years before Stuart was to lead his cavalry in lightning raids around the Union armies.

Stuart, Custer, Sheridan, Longstreet, Pickett, Hood—a roster of names soon to become famous in the Civil War—were, at least for the purpose of the screen, all young West Pointers together, and all went together to the Kansas plains to fight the abolitionist, John Brown. This may not be strictly what the history books say, but it makes the background for Mr. Flynn's new picture, "Santa Fé Trail."

The role of John Brown will be played by Raymond Massey, only recently seen in the role of Abraham Lincoln. Out on the mammoth Agoura Ranch in Southern California, where I went to watch some of the more spectacular scenes of the picture, I found some of the wranglers trying to pick a nice, gentle horse for Mr. Massey, who, as it happens, taught cavalry maneuvers to university students in America during the last war. Mr. Massey soon put them right, however, and made his meaning still plainer when, after a few scenes, he demanded an even more spirited horse.

Villain of the Flynn picture will be a young actor who recently played on the stage with Katharine Hepburn in "The Philadelphia Story." He is Emmett Evan Heflin, Jr., who prefers to be known simply as Van Heflin. He will play the role of Rader, a fictitious West Pointer, who became, for purposes of dramaturgy, Jeb Stuart's bitterest enemy.

Mr. Heflin came to work in movies once before, but stayed only for four "B" pictures, none of which did him any good. He may get his full share of notice in this picture, however, for he seems to have learned some of the tricks of the movie trade. He played at a very low pitch in scenes that were outstanding to the unaided eye and will doubtless show to even greater advantage in the camera.

"Santa Fé Trail" occupies itself with the days when Cyrus Holliday's real Santa Fé Trail was still a couple of wagon tracks on a long and rolling prairie. The story begins in 1854 and carries through until 1859, when Lee and Stuart and Jeff Davis brought John Brown to bay at Harper's Ferry.

Putting Color Into Plain Facts Gets U. of C. Air Program to Top

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When the professor says on the radio, "The unit cost of the commodity rises 20 per cent," it sounds pretty dull. So the producers of the University of Chicago Round Table offer this: "Say instead, 'the cost of a can of beans goes up a nickel.'" That's radio language. Experts who meet Sunday afternoons to discuss the world's most urgent political and economic problems over the NBC network have learned to talk this tongue.

Off to a flourishing start for its tenth year on the air, the University of Chicago Round Table is checking up an audience record for all discussion programs because its speakers have the knack of presenting difficult subjects simply, vividly, entertainingly, its directors believe. The Alfred P. Sloane Foundation reaffirmed its confidence in the program as an educational medium awhile ago by giving it a grant of $43,310 for the coming year. This enables it to carry on experiments in this field of public education and to bring notable speakers to take part in the extemporaneous discussions. NBC reports 85 stations picking up the program regularly, and the Crosley poll estimates 5,000,000 persons in its combined audience. A number of other honors have been accorded this program recently, indicating that it is a top-ranking educational feature of the air.

Three Professors Talk Informally

The program was launched informally nine years ago when three professors sat at a table before an old-fashioned microphone and discussed the Wickersham Commission's report on prohibition. The novel thing about their offering was that they talked informally, without a script. Audiences liked that.

As the years have passed, the program has developed this technique to a fine point. More and more effort is made to tie it closely to events of the day. With history being made with the rapidity of the present, this means being prepared for just about anything.

Sherman Dryer, Radio Director of the University of Chicago, who directs the Round Table, came here from commercial radio a year and a half ago. He is assisted by a full-time research man, Richard M. Scammon. These program planners not only have on hand lists of speakers versed in the various subjects that may "break" in the news, but have ready reference material for the speakers to use, should there be need to call them in a hurry. Running the Round Table is not unlike editing a newspaper.

Material prepared for the "Tablers" is factual and condensed. For example, recently when the Burke-Wadsworth bill on the draft was in the news, Mr. Scammon prepared a file on the subject for the speakers. It contained the bill, arguments for it by an authority, arguments against it. Accompanying the material were a few paragraphs on how to use it. This included the three fundamentals of Round Table broadcasting. Material should be presented simply, the instructions pointed out. ("Say, 'Yesterday I ate two red apples,' not 'Within the past 24 hours I have had an opportunity to partake of a pair of apples.'") It should be told with color. ("I bought them at an Italian market near 55th Street.") And the controversial note should be introduced where possible. ("But John, why do you eat apples? You're absolutely wrong if you think—.")

Avoiding the Dull Program

Directors of the program don't presume to teach professors how to speak, they say. But they have a device for making self-critics of them. They get them to rehearse their discussion an hour or so before they go on the air, and make a recording of the conversation. Then they play it back. Hearing their same voices, speakers without microphone experience are usually sadly disappointed in their performance, and beg for advice. That's when Mr. Dryer gets a chance to explain that the speaker better mentally bluepencil his statement about unit costs of the commodity and put in something about the mounting price of a can of beans. Professors are quick to learn such things, says Mr. Dryer. They don't like dull radio programs any more than the humblest listeners, and they don't want to be perpetrators of them.

The University of Chicago is gradually expanding its radio activities. Following the Round Table came the feature known as "The Human Adventure," dramatizing the value of university research. Columbia Broadcasting gives the time and the orchestra, 86 of its network stations pick up the program, and the University of Chicago pays the script writer and the cast, sometimes a group of 20 actors. A University of Chicago staff member always flies to New York to supervise the production, which means just about weekly trips for Mr. Dryer. Audiences for this program are nearly as large as those for the Round Table, according to reports by Mr. Dryer.

Wallace Out When Election Drive Begins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—Before leaving Washington for Hyde Park to confer with President Roosevelt, the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, made known here that he intends to submit his resignation to take effect probably in the early part of September. If Mr. Roosevelt accepts the resignation he will have two vacancies in his Cabinet, following the retirement of Postmaster General James A. Farley, just announced, to take effect Aug. 31.

At a press conference on July 26 President Roosevelt indicated that Secretary Wallace intended to resign when the active period of the presidential campaign began.

It is understood that Mr. Wallace will urge Mr. Roosevelt not to let the farm issue be dropped in the presidential election, following the tentative approval of the present system by Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican nominee. In a statement following conferences with farm leaders in Iowa Mr. Willkie said that he would not advocate withdrawing any present benefits from farmers, and would go along with the present farm program until a better one is offered.

Will Stress Cleavage

Secretary Wallace takes the position, it is learned, that while he is glad to have the farm issue taken out of politics the issue yet remains of Republican opposition to many of the farm benefits in Congress which Mr. Willkie now appears to approve. It is understood that Mr. Wallace intends to stress this opposition, and attempt to show a cleavage between the assumed position of the head of the party and various Republican Congressmen.

The precedent for Mr. Wallace's expected resignation, or possible long leave of absence, was set by Mr. Roosevelt himself 20 years ago. Mr. Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the Wilson Cabinet when he was nominated as Vice-President in 1920 with James M. Cox of Ohio. He asked President Wilson what he should do about his position. As professor of government, Mr. Wilson had made a study of precedents of men holding public jobs while running for others. He advised Mr. Roosevelt that from a study and the point of view of ethics it would be best for him to resign when he started active campaigning.

Demand Campaign Book

The Senate Campaign expenditures Committee today invited C. B. Tuttle, Vice President and Treasurer of the S. S. Kresge store chain, to reply to charges that his company coerced employees to contribute to the Wilkie campaign fund.

It was also learned that the Democratic National Committee will sell campaign books containing paid advertising as usual to raise 1940 funds despite the proposal of Attorney General Jackson that they be outlawed.

Charles Michelson, National Committee Publicity Director, revealed the campaign book program at a press conference arranged for Edward J. Flynn, who will succeed James A. Farley as Committee Chairman Aug. 17.

Books will be sold for 25 cents each.

Wallace Jokes

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace is quoted as saying to a news photographer as he posed for a picture: "See what you can do about making me look the 'eminent scholar and gentleman' that Wendell Willkie calls me."

The Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee referred to a complimentary remark that Mr. Willkie, the Republican presidential candiate, made about him at Des Moines, Iowa, last Monday.

Wallace Sets Day

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt disclosed today that he and Secretary Wallace, the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, had decided at a conference yesterday that the Secretary should formally accept his nomination in Des Moines on Aug. 29.

"Is there any possibility of your inspecting defense bases on the West Coast this summer?" a reporter inquired.

The Chief Executive told his interrogator that if he thought twice he would realize such an inspection would violate what he termed one of the essentials—that the President has to be within very easy reach of Washington at all times under present conditions.

Philadelphia Plot Still for Indians

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia

The Indians still have full rights to their central Philadelphia camping ground.

Operators of a new parking lot near by promised they wouldn't "invade" a 30 by 100-foot plot at Watts and Chancellor Streets set aside in 1682 for visiting "Redskins" by John Penn, William Penn's grandson.

Repeated court efforts by various groups to gain title to the plot have failed because Penn, in his wampum agreement, specified it "must forever remain as a free meeting place and council grounds for the tribes of my colony."

States Smash Barriers Threatening Free Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—At a time when the Nation faces a crisis calling for the fullest measure of national unity it turns out that the States, without giving up an inch of their sovereignty, are voluntarily pulling closer the ties that bind them in a federal union.

The movement covers not only interstate trade barriers, which are being smashed right and left, but the matter of reciprocity and uniformity in state laws and interstate relationships. It is not a spectacular process and might not even be noticed in its component parts were it not pointed out as a whole.

The trend would be sharply outlined in a chart showing the status of state laws concerning trade or relationships with other states. But it is epitomized in such minor local items as this: Texas and Louisiana have just agreed that residents of one State who work in the other may have free passage as they wish. Previously, these folks needed two automobile license plates, one for each State.

Two States Co-operate

If you drive or own a truck in private carrier interstate operation in Indiana or Alabama, you have welcomed the new laws which provide for complete reciprocity on such carriers in these two States, with the exception that foreign trucks may stay in a State but five days.

The move for state law uniformity goes back some half a century to the formation of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The work of this conference brought the drafting of nearly 100 uniform acts.

Other Uniform Acts

Probably the most notable success of the Conference has been the adoption in all 48 States and territories of a Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act. Then there is the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act, adopted in 45 States, and the Narcotic Drugs Act, passed in 38.

But progress has been slow. And two years ago the Conference appointed a committee to co-operate with the Council of State Governments, which already was well on its way with a program to pull down interstate trade barriers. The matter of uniform laws overlapped so much with this trade barrier business that it wasn't hard to find ground for joint efforts.

And on July 1 this year a joint plan of action became effective. The conference does the background legal work, while the Council does its part in the legislative chambers.

And with 42 State Legislatures in regular session next year leaders in this field are girding for a new onslaught aimed to finish up the job if possible.

Trade Barriers Tumbling

Meanwhile, the trade walls which had begun to rise between the States to threaten a "Balkanization" of the world's supposedly greatest free market, continue to tumble under the impact of the voluntary but organized work under the Council.

Differences between States come up in peculiar ways sometimes. Indiana and Kentucky have for years disputed their boundary line at a point along the Ohio River where an island lies in the middle. The result has been disagreement over which should police Green River Island—and as a result it hasn't been policed. Legislation to solve this has been worked out co-operatively and awaits action by the 1941 Legislatures.

Kansas and Missouri, through joint action, already have solved such a boundary dispute.

Uniformity in Welfare

The making of new situations in the public welfare field has brought to a head the need for uniform state laws, particularly regarding the transfer of dependents. The most recent agreement in this respect was negotiated by the Vermont attorney general, with Maine and New Hampshire. Vermont had previously entered into such an agreement with New York. The New York and Pennsylvania Commissions also have worked out problems relating to transfer of dependents.

Rivers know no State boundaries. Compacts to reduce or eliminate pollution of the Ohio and Delaware are being worked out under supervision of interstate co-operation commissions. Kentucky this year sent representatives to put their heads together with delegates from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, and West Virginia and to ratify an Ohio River sanitation compact. This hasn't all been worked out yet, for some signatures are with reservations, but the solution is in sight.

Interstate Dairy Problems

Interstate dairy problems were considered at a recent meeting in Chicago, and delegates adopted resolutions aimed to revise milk sanitation and inspection standards. Action in the respective state legislatures is the next step.

Repeal of the prohibition amendment brought new problems for the States, including the bootlegging of the liquor made in one State in a neighboring State whose laws were in conflict with those of the home state. The Illinois Liquor Control Commission is enforcing a new plan to check this bootlegging of Illinois liquor in its neighbor States.

On Practical Basis

Missouri and Kansas have solved a problem of lawyer recognition through co-operation. And so it goes. In 1939, some 60 bills which would have applied new restrictions to a free flow of trade between States were nailed before they became laws, as a result of this organized effort. And in ten States some 11 laws of this sort already on the books were repealed.

The whole business has been widely looked on in a sort of selfish way—that is, like the conclusion that "it pays to be honest," each State figured that it would be locally profitable to stop discriminating against another if that one in turn did the same. The idea that the cumulative result is greater national unity has but recently become apparent in the light of the greater need for that unity.

Relieved of these internal problems the States are in a position to bend efforts in a universally productive direction, directly or indirectly related to the national defense program.

Labor Party of New York State Backs Roosevelt for Re-election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 — The American Labor Party, which, as in 1936, will have an accredited place on the 1940 New York State ballot along with the Republican and Democratic Parties, has lined up to support President Roosevelt for re-election. The action is expected to give the New Deal electoral list two ballot places, since the Administrative Committee of the Party are in agreement that most effective aid would be through nominations indentical with those of the Democratic State Committee. The latter will write its electoral college here on Aug. 19, the Labor party attitude being based on expectancy that the Democrats will repeat their 1936 bargain of opening it to Labor Party representation. Three such names appeared on the Democratic presidential slate four year ago.

Preparations for abetting the Roosevelt ticket with corollary that the Party endorses the President's third term bid were made by the Administrative Committee without benefit of the left-wing faction, which is going to enter an opposition ticket in the Labor Party primaries this fall.

As the administrative body, representing the controlling element in the Party, fixed Aug. 20, the day after the State Democrats' session, for the Labor Party Executive Committee meeting, the Party dissidents announced their plan for independent primary action. It was accompanied by a denunciation of Luigi Antonini, State Chairman, for refusal to sponsor the renomination of Representative Vito Marcantonio in the Twentieth Congressional District. The stricture was issued through the New York County Committee of the Party, headed by Eugene P. Connolly and controlled by the left-wing element.

Simultaneously, Louis Waldman, Labor attorney, and one-time Socialist leader, bolted the American Labor Party, charging that the continuance of Communists in its ranks would "result in a political united front with them in 1940 and thereby strengthen the Communist fifth column in the United States."

Mr. Waldman said he felt the Party could support the Roosevelt third term without "giving Communists a respectable front."

Ford Motor Plants Must Post Notices

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The National Labor Relatons Board has ordered the Ford Motor Company to post notices in its plants that it would refrain from "discouraging unionism of employees by physical violence" or "espionage."

The Board said the order, issued yesterday, was based on a finding that the Company had engaged in a "war" against union organization in its Dallas, Tex., plant. It alleged that the campaign was "formulated, directed, approved and ratified" by Ford "policy makers" in the Dearborn, Mich., main office.

The Board charged that the Company organized a "strong arm squad" against union members and organizers.

Government Costs Target of Drive

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 9 (AP)—A nation-wide drive for a 10 per cent slash in all local, state and non-defense Federal expenditures wil be launched in New York Sept. 12 by State tax control movements, Fred E. Eldean, Executive Director of the Tax Foundation of New York, has announced here.

"This is an essential preparedness measure," he said. "Economies effected by eliminating waste, inefficiency and non-essential expenditures can more than offset the new defense taxes citizens will be called upon to pay."

Begin Training

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—Sixty-five Work Projects Administration workers chosen from 300 applicants began training yesterday in two Syracuse vocational schools participating in the national defense program.

The men will be schooled for six months, after which they will be eligible for jobs in industries producing materials necessary to defense. They will be payed regular WPA salaries while learning, a WPA official said.

Western Saddles Fine for Dudes

Easterners soon learn to 'ride range' on gentle horses of vacation ranches.

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Those Western saddles ride like rocking chairs. You settle into their ample depths and the horse does the rest. Here is no clinging to a flat and bouncing pad of leather, with knees working hard to maintain the correct body angle for posting. In a Western saddle on a Dude ranch you soon become part of the horse and canter across the open spaces like an old-timer.

But those Western horses sometimes have their own ideas. Don't expect them to ask you whether you are ready to jump an irrigation ditch. At any rate, Dan never bothered about asking. He just jumped. Buttressed fore and aft by high pommel and rolling cantle, you come along and gather a faint notion how it feels to ride in a rodeo.

The Dude ranch has come to stay, and from all reports this year of "seeing the Americas" promises to bring record crowds of Dudes into Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and the other ranching States.

Dudes in Canada

Canada, too, is developing this popular type of vacation. In Alberta are two Dude ranches, and others are springing up. The 7-H Kananaskis Ranch is located at Seebee, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at the confluence of the Bow and Kananaskis Rivers. Here C. B. Brewster, the proprietor, trains many riders who later join the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies on their annual trek into the remoter sections of the Banff-Lake Louise region.

Out at Longview, Alberta, Guy Weadick runs his Stampede Ranch, next door to the E-P Ranch of the present Duke of Windsor.

What to wear on a Dude ranch is not a hard decision. Of course, you will be riding, so riding togs are in order. But the more sophisticated outfits designed for English saddles are a bit too dudish even for a Dude ranch! Most Dudes find blue dungarees inexpensive and comfortable.

What, No Chaps?

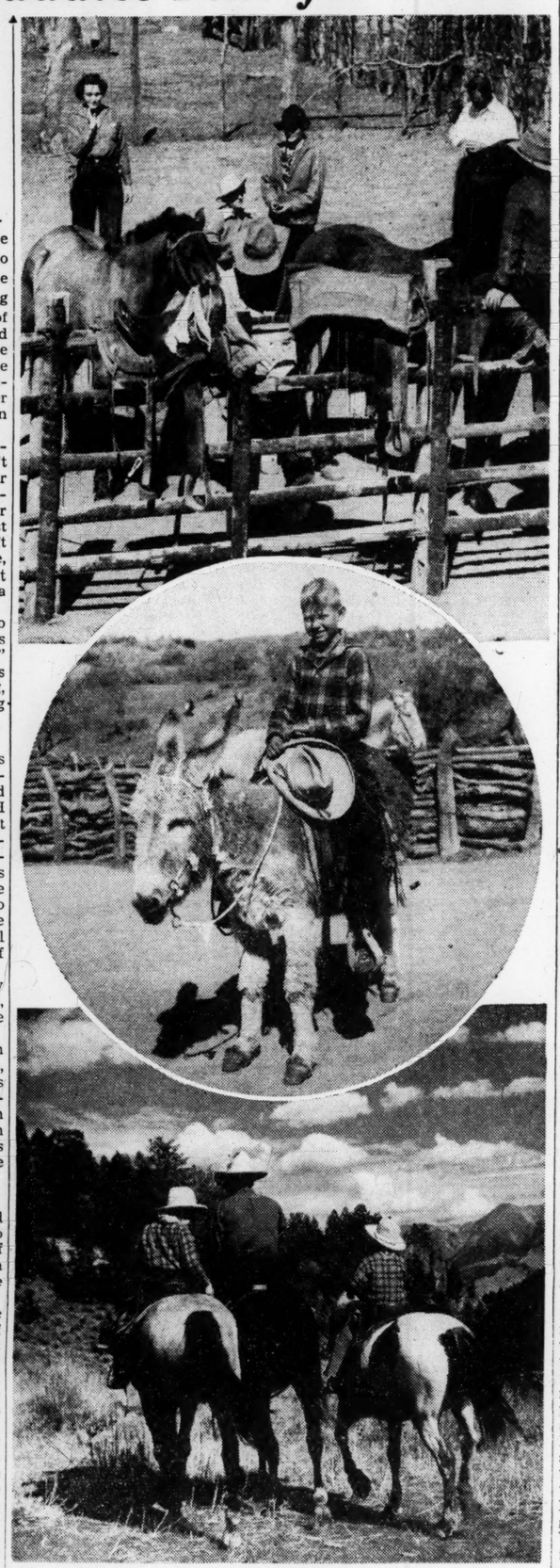
If you want to look like an old hand, stuff the trouser legs into high heeled Western boots, top off with a bright flannel shirt and a Stetson. These are less expensive at ranch towns than in the city.

But clothes won't stand in the way of a good time. Any pair of comfortable shoes for roughing it will do; any comfortable shirt; any hat or no hat. Dude ranching can be as expensive or as inexpensive as tastes dictate. The selection is wide.

And travel to the ranch country offers an equally wide variety. There are the least expensive busses for those with more time than money. Every rail line offers special attractions to Dudes. By flying and a little care in packing, you can stretch that two or three week vacation into almost that much time "on the range."

Those who have shared the hospitality of Western ranches know they will go again. As the slogan of one Wyoming ranch put it:

"Sit deep and come often, you're one of the folks."



Courtesy Southern Pacific Railway Company and Northern Pacific Railway

Scenes at Dude Ranch

Upper: The corral where guests are assigned mounts just frisky enough to equal their riding abilities. Center: This young rider of the range has a 10-gallon hat and other cowboy fixings but his steed appears to be more eager for a nap than a canter. Lower: Father and the boys start out to explore the Rockies.

Arizona Telescope Glass Gets Coat of Aluminum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—A vast improvement has been made in the 36-inch mirror of the Steward Observatory telescope, on the University of Arizona grounds, by a coating of aluminum applied at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.

Director Edwin F. Carpenter says that the efficiency of the telescope is at least twice what it was when the instrument was installed, in 1922. He attributes this improvement not only to the aluminum, but also to better photographic plates.

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Old Master Painters Hold Lead in Treasure Island Poll

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, San Francisco Bay—Those who "know what they like" in art are having an opportunity these days to indicate it. The Fine Arts Palace at the Golden Gate International Exposition is polling all its visitors on what paintings they like best. In addition, the Arts Palace is asking each visitor just what part of the comprehensive exhibit he most favors.

With thousands of votes already counted, the triumph so far goes to the old masters section. At least one-third of the people have preferred this section of the Palace to all others. And El Greco's work, "The Penitent St. Peter," tops the list of favorites. Second in line is Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Portrait of Caroline, Duchess of Marlborough." Third is Millet's "Man With a Hoe."

The collection of European and American paintings at the Exposition is considered one of the best assembled and is regarded as priceless. It includes Breughel's "Wedding Dance," several works by Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Murillo, and Frans Hals, and also examples of such French artists of the Nineteenth Century as Delacroix, Courbet, Corot, Manet, Renoir, and Monet.

In addition to historic schools, there is a bountiful display of art works of Central and South American countries, and of modern American and European artists. The "Pageant of Photography" and the "Pageant of Printing" also have adequate showings. So the public has ample opportunity to see "what it likes." This makes the current, continuing poll even the more interesting and indicative of the thoughts on art of the fair-goer.

After the old masters, the swing is to the miniature rooms of Mrs. James Ward Thorne, consisting of Japanese, Chinese, American, French, Spanish, Venetian, Italian, and English interiors, which have won the favor of 25 per cent of the Palace's visitors. What attracts especial attention here is a glimpse, through tiny windows, of quaint flower gardens, the work of a San Francisco woman, Miss Florence Terry. Delicate English canna lilies, fuchsias, daisies, and delphiniums, fashioned out of a cement imported from France, are discovered "growing."

Next to Mrs. Thorne's rooms, visitors, by showing of the poll, favor "Art in Action," where they see Californian and other artists, including Diego Rivera, the Mexican, painting, sculpturing, and carving before their every eyes.

N. Y. Training For WPA Workers

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—New York's industrial training schools have been ordered to accept Work Projects Administration workers, if available, up to 50 per cent of their total enrollment.

Lewis A. Wilson, Associate State Commissioner of Education, said the schools, established as a part of the national defense program, must keep "an equal balance" between WPA workers and others.

"In practice," Mr. Wilson said, "WPA workers up to 50 per cent of enrollment in any school will be given preferential consideration. They will be paid their regular remuneration while in attendance."

He explained only WPA workers "who can profit from the schools" would be accepted, adding the "agreement to accept them was made in Washington the second week in July," or about three weeks after the schools opened.

There are schools in 23 state areas.

British Flying Boat Due to Leave U. S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—The British flying boat Clare, which reopened trans-Atlantic air service between England and the United States with its arrival here Sunday, was scheduled to leave La Guardia Field at 1:30 p. m. (E. S. T.) today. Airport officials said the ship would carry no passengers.

War Fails to Fill Gold Bags Of Reich According to Signs

Numerous problems arising from the United States' accumulation of gold—and Germany's plans for barter to restrict the use of gold—were discussed in a recent series of articles by the Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor. A supplementary article, by an economist who has specialized in this field, today explores the question of how much gold is left in the German treasury.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After the conquest of a considerable and the wealthiest part of Europe, the German war chest labeled "gold" is not much better filled than it was when Herr Hitler began his policy of invasion. From the periodical statements of the official Reichsbank it would appear that there had been not the slightest change. The Reichsbank does not specify the exact amount of its possession of gold and Foreign Exchange. For years the Institute has been publishing only the total of both items and the figure has remained at 75,000,000 reichsmarks ($29,000,000).

That caused many people to believe that the Reich has secretly hoarded vast funds in gold for war purposes. This belief was strengthened by the fact that Germany did not change the official figures of gold reserves in spite of its known confiscations of gold in countries incorporated into the Reich. When Nazi troops took over Austria, $46,000,000 fell into their lap and was transported to Berlin two days after the Anschluss. Czechoslovakia had reserves of $67,000,000, two-thirds of which were handed over to Herr Hitler. The rest was brought to safety before the invasion.

But the truth of the matter was that the Reichsbank could not mention any increase in its returns because the institute did not receive the gold: it was immediately used for the purchase of vital raw material and foodstuffs that were stored for the war.

World Gold Well Known

It was not too difficult to prove that Germany had no large gold reserve before the war because the amount of gold available on the world market and the distribution was quite well known. Since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe the situation has changed on account of steady shipments of the metal from one safe place to another. That made it hard to draw an exact balance. However, even today we can trace the flow of that still precious metal so as to get a fairly accurate picture.

In Poland, as well as in several other countries, Herr Hitler has missed the bus which carried away the gold of the conquered nation under the very nose of the invading army. While the Nazi war-machine rolled over the Western part of Poland and bombers struck against all traffic centers, trainloads of gold left Poland on the southeastern frontier. They were transported to Rumania and from there through Turkey to Syria. From this French colony the Polish gold went to London and New York, while only a small part of it, "delayed" in Rumania, was confiscated recently by the Rumanian Government as a compensation for the maintenance of Polish exiles in Rumania. At the present time Poland has some $80,000,000 in gold in the United States, safe from German hands.

Denmark Hard Hit

Denmark was less fortunate; of the $53,000,000 in gold it possessed at the time of the invasion only a small part, probably half of it, was smuggled out. The rest is supposed to be in Copenhagen, but may be seized by the Germans whenever it pleases them. Norway, on the other hand, had sent more than $50,000,000 to the United States prior to the invasion and managed to bring to London and New York everything, almost up to the last gold coin. The gold had been hidden in the mountains and was smuggled through the German lines.

For weeks and weeks cheerful children and adults slid downhill from the snow-covered mountains to very remote places on the coast where small boats waited. No German soldier whom the sport enthusiasts passed could see the precious metal on which the people were sitting. Upon his arrival in this country two weeks ago, C. J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, disclosed that no gold was left behind, and that about $100,000,000 were brought to America.

Belgium and Holland, too, seem to have saved most of their gold, if not all. According to the United States Army and Navy Journal, the Netherlands have $690,000,000 and Belgium $626,000,000 gold in the United States. That would indicate that only comparatively minor funds could have fallen into German hands.

France Still in Dark

The French situation has not been clarified yet. However, a few days ago a dispatch from France intimated that before the beginning of the war France had stored gold for $2,000,000,000. More than $500,000,000 went to the United States in time to evade the Nazis and "other considerable blocks of it are understood to have been sent to Great Britain and Canada," said the story that passed the French censor. Whatever might have remained in Paris was flooded in the vaults of the Bank of France, which are connected with the Seine River. This action was taken by the Reynaud Government before it left Paris. People who knew the vaults of the Bank of France maintained long before the war that in case of flooding of the vaults of the bank, many months if not years would have to pass by before the gold could be brought to the surface from the rocky caves under the Bank of France.

To sum up, one may say that all sources available seem to bear out that the German loot in all the conquered countries was very poor of gold. This evidence is being strengthened by two other solid facts. One is, that the holdings in this country and the known stocks in other States add up to what is known as the world's total of gold reserves and do not allow for any big German gold treasure. The other fact is the absence of any Nazi claim of big spoils in the occupied countries.

Said Gold Would Go

On the contrary, Dr. Funk's last speech even admitted that Germany would do away with gold as a means of international payment because it does not have it. He resumed Herr Hitler's campaign against gold, officially started by the German Führer in his famous speech of Feb. 20, 1938, just before the invasion of Austria. "We will not base our currency on gold," he said, "we shall base it on the brown coal (lignite), which our German workers mine in German soil."

Thus after two and a half years of aggression and 11 months of successful Blitzkrieg the amount of gold at the disposal of the Reich is not much bigger than it was then, while at the same time the equivalent of gold, the stored reserves of raw materials, have decreased considerably.

But the picture may change in favor of the Reich in case of a defeat of Great Britain and conquest of the British Empire. Not only because there is still much gold left in London, but also because some $700,000,000 in gold are mined within the British Empire every year (world output 1939, $1,370,000,000). More than $300,000,000 come from Transvaal (British Africa) alone, while Canada adds another $80,000,000 to $90,000,000 in gold. At least the non-American part of the production and the 10 tons of gold mined annually in the Belgian Congo would go to the Third Reich. For the Nazis dislike gold only as long as they do not have it.

'Conquistadores' in Saddle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Phoenix, Ariz.

The name of Coronado is on every Arizona lip this year, the 400th anniversary of the State's "discovery." Francisco Vasquez de Coronado and his soldiers were the first Europeans to set foot on the soil of what is now Arizona, with the sole exception of a Spanish friar named Marcos de Niza who preceded them the year before to spy out a route to the legendary Seven Cities of Cibola. "Entrada" pageants are being held at Prescott and Clifton to re-enact the passage of those swashbuckling conquistadores.

It has been remarked by cynics that Arizona's awakening to its Castilian heritage is very tardy and that it is belatedly doing honor to those doughty explorers, de Niza and Coronado, after great neglect. Examination of the records, however, hardly sustains this charge.

Today one of Arizona's most extensive national forests, 1,376,763 acres, bears the name of Coronado. Its most beautiful mountain highway, from Clifton to Springerville, is called the Coronado Trail because it follows the general route of the Coronado expedition. There is a Coronado Mountain near Clifton and one of the early copper towns of that region was named Coronado by enthusiasts who could not foresee that it would become a ghost camp.

Coronado sent Tovar on a side expedition from the Zuni country to the land of the Hopis. For some reason Tovar is much better represented in Arizona nomenclature than is Cardenas, who followed Tovar and went on to the Grand Canyon. A hotel on the canyon's brink is El Tovar. A broad plain on the Hopi reservation is Tovar Mesa. A creek and a butte, both unimportant and little known, are the only geographical features that perpetuate the memory of Cardenas.

The name of Marcos de Niza is revered possibly out of proportion to his actual importance. Modern investigators are convinced that he penetrated Arizona only a few leagues, that the glittering stories he carried back to Coronado were purely hearsay.

Marcos Terrace is a great bench on the north side of the Grand Canyon. One of the State's finest winter resort hotels is the San Marcos. Fray Marcos is a mountain and also another hotel. Last year a de Niza monument was raised at the point where that gullible missionary crossed the border that was established three centuries later.

Ernest Douglas

Americas to Show At Toronto Fair

TORONTO, Aug. 9 (CP)—For the first time in the history of the Canadian National Exhibition, Latin-American republics will have exhibits at the fair, which opens a two-week stand later this month.

Colombia and Dominican Republic are expected to be forerunners of other national exhibits from Central and South America.

C. N. E. officials said they had attempted to persuade Latin-American countries to exhibit for many years without result. They said they felt that the change in attitude might be due to President Roosevelt's Pan-American trade advocacies and a growth in anti-Nazi feeling.

Nebraska Farmers Hitch Belts, Wait for Rain

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the eighth article.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb. — Lincoln is among the most attractive small cities I have seen. It contains two excellent universities and many other fine schools. These seem to have resulted in a lofty, intellectual tone; even the busses urbanely implore: "In the interest of safety please eliminate unnecessary conversation with the driver."

Mr. Burma Shave also elevates his roadside verses to high ratiocination. His row of little red boards says:

"Give hand signals
"To those behind,
"They don't know
"What's on your mind."

Maybe they don't, if they're from Connecticut or Florida. But if they are from the Middle West, they know what is on every Nebraskan's mind all right. It is: "When's it going to rain?" or rather: "Is it ever going to rain?"

[Editorial Note: Maybe it has rained since our Mr. Markham wrote this article; anyway, we are certain there are same parts of Nebraska and some Nebraska farmers with a cheerier outlook than he discovered. However, Mr. Markham presents a conscientious and interesting picture of conditions and viewpoints that sometime certainly exist—and sometimes are swept away in about the time it takes to tell it.]

Nebraska farmers have gone through an unprecedented series of dry years, in consequence of which, many seem to have lost everything but their humor.

A farmer in York County told me: "It used to be a very sad day when a bank foreclosed a mortgage and took a farm; now we think we've put something over on a bank by making it accept a farm and pay the taxes."

Another farmer declared: "The Indians say they won't take our land back unless we restore the buffalo. So, we can't even return our farms to the Indians!"

Yet, 15 years ago some of them sold at $200 an acre!

Renters Run Farms

Two-thirds of York County's 2,010 splendid farms are now said to be worked by renters. The 1940 census shows that many Nebraskans have left the State.

Each farm house has a dramatic story. Let's ask some of them for it—this one with the leafless cottonwoods, for example.

"Who lives here, yellow house?"

"A frugal and industrious family of Swedish origin."

"There seems to have been some painting done recently."

"Yes, the daughter teaches in a tiny country school, so they can keep the place up."

"Do you mean to say that a young country school teacher alone makes more money than a whole family on a farm worth $20,000?"

"Well, here are some records. In 1938, the 59 best farms showed a net average profit of only $709. That's $354 each for two family workers, not a penny return for investment."

Now let's get the history of that farm house out there, half a mile from the filling station.

"Who lives in it?" we ask.

"It is empty."

"Who runs the farm?"

"A renter, named Mr. Hall."

"Where's the owner?"

Opened a Garage

"He inherited it from his grandfather who bought it originally from the railroad, as most farmers here, but he preferred to leave it and open a little garage."

"Where does Mr. Hall live?"

"A mile away, on a farm he used to own. You might say he's renting his own farm, as well as this one."

"How did he lose his farm?"

"He and his two brothers inherited it. One brother went to Lincoln, the other to Omaha. They wanted their share. So Mr. Hall borrowed money from a bank to pay them. During the hard years he lost everything. He says, 'The prodigals did better than the elder brother who stayed on the job.'"

Now let's go to that little blacksmith shop up the road.

"What's a blacksmith shop for!" you exclaim. "Are there still horses in York County?"

Let the blacksmith answer. He is self-taught, and is almost as ingenious as a famous Stephenson, whose name he bears. He says: "Yes, there are still a few horses, but my shop isn't for shoeing them. It makes and repairs machinery for the farmers."

"They can't pay you much, can they?"

"Very little."

"How much do you make?"

"Sometimes two dollars a day."

"Does that beat farming?"

$2 Beats Nothing

"Don't two dollars beat nothin'?" he replies, and laughs thunderously at his joke.

A friend told me: "For $5.60 he tinkered up a dandy electric silo lifter, which would have cost $40 at the store. He's the most useful man in the neighborhood."

"What is the Federal Government, with its AAA, doing for the community?" you ask.

We'll let two local people answer.

Mr. Williams, a solid farmer, who is desperately struggling to keep possession of his half section, cries with bitterness, "I despise the AAA!"

"Why?"

"It is unsound, immoral, demoralizing. It gives something for nothing. It humiliates thrift, subsidizes sloth."

"But, don't you get Government checks, too?"

"Yes," he confesses with shame, "I bow my knee to Baal. I have to, so's not to lose my farm."

There's no doubt about Mr. Williams's views. They fairly sizzle.

Let's ask a grocer in the farm town of Aurora for his. He says: "Every store in this town would be closed if it weren't for AAA; every farm, also, would be on the block. After all, one third of the farmers have kept their land and most businesses are still going. That's due to AAA."

Mr. Larned, an unusually energetic farmer with 200 acres of land, invited me to lunch. I found the conversation sad, but the very loyal, intelligent family, the genial home and independent spirit were inspiring. In most respects this was home life as my grandfather dreamed of it. Mr. Larned has made his own way, is indefatigable in toil, and has always shown invincible faith.

Bread and Gravy

I asked him about the modern way of life in York County. He pointed to the tools on his own place and said, "Tractor, combine, auto, electric motor to wash, freeze ice cream and churn, a marvelous cold storage plant in town where we rent a vault for five dollars a year and can keep food fresh as long as we like. We live like city folks. We have all conveniences—but unpaid for. Debt hangs over us like a menacing storm. We go backward, not forward.

"I remember when we used to live mostly on bread and gravy, and didn't feel poor. Now, with all these conveniences, we feel terribly poor and extremely insecure. I'd be glad to go back to bread and gravy, if we could just feel safe."

Then he told the following story: "If you find a newly born lamb half frozen, you can revive it with a bath in hot water. But if it gets chilled a second time, hot water doesn't help. We farmers are in that fix. We've been frozen so many times nothing can revive us. In 1934, a year of complete and utter crop failure, I borrowed $1,000 to ship in food for my stock. I've paid $480 interest on that loan, but not a cent of the principal. I haven't the courage to borrow another $1,000 for stock feed this year. 'Drather sell the stock."

"Maybe it'll rain," I said.

"Maybe," he also said—for the millionth time.

A professor at the agricultural college here said to me: "Undaunted farmers bring their sons and daughters here every fall, saying, 'We haven't got any money, but please take our children, maybe it'll rain.'"

"My hair is gray," commented the professor, "but I, too, keep saying, 'Maybe it'll rain.'"

And maybe it will, even in south central Nebraska.

Office Seekers Asked to Answer Voters' Questions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Richland County voters want to know what their candidates stand for before they cast their ballots. And they're going about the task of finding out in a thorough, practical and business-like way.

For instance, candidates seeking office in the Richland County primary this month are receiving a questionnaire from the local Citizens' Committee for Better Government and Law Enforcement. The committee hopes to acquire a comprehensive understanding of the viewpoints of the men who wish to represent the voters of Columbia in the city government.

Among the questions asked are many dealing with a possible referendum on the city manager plan for Columbia, the county manager plan for Richland County, public legislative delegation meetings, civil service for county employees, and reduction of magistrates.

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A Reader of The Christian Science Monitor
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Labor's 'Class Struggle' Subjugated in France

VICHY, France, Aug. 9 (AP)—"Defense of the nation's interests" has replaced the former policy of the "class struggle" as cardinal principle of France's General Confederation of Labor (Confédération Générale de Travail), it was reported here today.

Accounts of a recent meeting of the C. G. T. at Toulouse said Léon Jouhaux, who as Secretary-General of the organization was France's labor chief, had announced his intention to retire. The C. G. T., these accounts said, now is directed by four of his former assistants.

The reports said the C. G. T. "has decided definitely to separate from its old ideological class struggle" policy. In C. G. T. statutes the article proclaiming the necessity of the class struggle has been replaced by a new one stating, among other things, that work cannot be considered "merchandise" and that wages cannot be fixed apart from all control simply for the benefit of the employee.

The wording indicated that some kind of central control and liaison agency will be needed in place of the old methods which involved direct negotiation between capital and labor. This appeared to be in line with reported plans to organize a corporative system in France under which the State would be the arbiter.

The C. G. T., the published accounts said, "has as its objective to defend the sacred rights of work and families for workers and the interests of the nation."

Slow Verdicts

RIOM, France, Aug. 9 (AP)—Frenchmen may have to wait for months to know the results of the treason trials which are being instituted by the Pétain regime to fix the "war blame for the French defeat.

The Supreme Tribunal which is to sit in judgment upon high, but as yet unnamed, officials of the former Reynaud Cabinet, was installed in an eight-minute ceremony yesterday.

[Former French Premier Camille Chautemps will be taken before the Riom "war guilt" tribunal, the German Radio reported today from Vichy, France.

It said that M. Chautemps, who had been assigned to a diplomatic mission in South America for Premier Marshal Philippe Pétain's Government, had been told to await the outcome of investigations concerning him.

Political circles, the radio said, believe that M. Chautemps, Vice-Premier in the war cabinet of Paul Reynaud, sided with opponents of capitulation when France was on the verge of defeat.]

The brief proceeding was given over to the reading of decrees constituting the court and the naming of lawyers and judges.

Then the seven magistrates and three alternates, the public prosecutor and two State's attorneys were sworn into office and court adjourned.

Eight of the judges were in scarlet and black gowns and two, General André Watteau and Admiral Herr, wore their uniforms. They all took the following oath:

"I swear and promise to fill well and faithfully my functions, to religiously guard secrets of the deliberations and to conduct myself as a dignified and loyal magistrate."

This meant that every move in the investigation would be held in strictest secrecy and that months might elapse before developments are known.

No date was set for the next meeting.

President of the court is Pierre Caous, former Criminal Court President and World War veteran twice cited for bravery.

Work Program

PARIS, (Via Berlin) Aug. 5 (delayed (AP)—Serious unemployment in the Paris area—although its population now is only half of normal—has led German authorities to recommend an immediate public works program and the opening of all business establishments, whether their proprietors have returned or not.

Ten francs (less than 20 cents) daily as a dole for the jobless is not enough, they said, and declared the remedy depends on the French Government.

"Germany has demonstrated conclusively by experience that it is more advantageous to give pay for useful work than to pay the unemployed," a German spokesman said, "and this system will also show its utility in France."

Air Force Losses

VICHY, France, Aug. 9 (AP) — The French Air Force lost 29 per cent of its effectives in the 46 days of the German western offensive, it was stated today by the newspaper Le Petit Parisien.

The paper, in a special article, said the German air material had been distinctly superior in quality to the French until the arrival of the American-made Curtiss pursuit planes.

French pilots generally fought against German fliers in the ratio of one to 10, it added.

Military Funds

VICHY, France, Aug. 9 (AP)—A decree allotting 1,005,179,000 francs for additional military expenses during the third quarter of 1940 was published in the Official Journal today.

The regular budget for 1940 already had authorized the Government to spend 249,111,000,000 francs for war expenditures during the year.

[The franc is not quoted in international exchanges now. From the first of the year until the capitulation of France to Germany its value ranged from $.0173 to $.0227.]

Most of the new allotment—883,000,000 francs—is for the Air Force. A published tabulation indicated there are heavy bills left over from the war period still to be paid, one being of 400,000,000 francs for fuel and similar expenses.

An additional credit of 436,000,000 francs also has been opened for payment of accumulated bills for powder used during the war.

A Treasury bond issue has been authorized to cover expenses.

An Office of Foreign Commerce has been established, attached to the Ministry of Finance, charged with planning importation and exportation, granting licenses and keeping accounts.

The 'Latest From London'

International

British Capital Seeks Patronage of America's Fashionable Women

These models are wearing fashions chosen by a committee of British and American buyers. The selections were made as being especially suited to the tastes of the United States and will be brought to New York by a delegation representing the London Board of Trade's Export Council.

London Aims at Fashions

LONDON (AP)—Leading fashion houses here have started a two-fold drive to capture the title of world fashion center lost by Paris.

As one move, a three-day series of shows for United States buyers was held here recently. Collections totaling an estimated 240 numbers were presented by Hartnell, Worth, Stiebel, Morton, Lachasse and Paquin.

As a second move, a wool collection designed jointly by Hartnell, Stiebel and Morton, in cooperation with the Wool Secretariat—a promotion organization—will be dispatched soon to New York for display at the World's Fair.

Of the Parisian establishments frozen out by the French defeat, Molyneux's has fallen back on its London branch, but its present plans are "wait and see." Mme. Schiaparelli has gone to New York. Other designers are reported considering the South American field.

English dressmakers are concentrating on North and South America, but they recognize the difficulties facing them. Stiebel observed that "it will be hard to fetch their hearts from Paris," even while expressing belief that Americans would "like what we have to show them."

"Glitter tweed" suits, made with a material in which sequins have been woven, formed one phase of the London displays. The dinner dresses shown had long, tight sleeves and restrained lines.

The all-wool collection ranged from husky tweeds to fine dress weights based on four color groups—blue-red, blue-green, biscuit-tan, and red-brown. A special section was devoted to prints.

American Politics Hamper Vital Action Against Japan

Continued from Page 1

traction of Japanese trade with that continent, has recently boosted Japanese dependence upon the United States to a new high.

According to the best information available at the Department of Commerce, a complete embargo by the United States upon Japanese, both in military and non-military commodities, would be a terrific blow to Japanese economy whereas it would be far less of a one to the United States.

This information is borne out by an analysis of Japanese import and export figures. During the year 1939, the United States accounted for 34.3 per cent of Japan's total imports and 18.0 per cent of its total export trade. Trade experts point out, however, that this does not present a true picture of Japanese commercial dependency upon this country.

Eliminating Japan's trade with the yen-bloc area—which includes Manchuria, Kwantung leased area and "occupied" China and which does not produce the foreign exchange so badly needed by Japan—it is found that the United States accounted in 1939 for 44.8 per cent of Japan's purchases and 35.1 per cent of its foreign sales.

Out of European Market

Since 1939 included eight war-free months so far as Europe was concerned, it is apparent that the contraction of European markets, particularly in Germany which had an important trade with Japan, will mean that 1940 finds the United States looming even larger in Japanese commerce.

Nor do the above figures tell the entire story, Commerce officials point, for they do not show just what percentage of what vital raw materials Japan must buy in the United States or just what percentage of vital exports this country takes.

Japan's dependency upon the United States for petroleum and scrap iron is well known and has received much publicity during the past few weeks. But while the United States share in the amount of scrap iron and steel imported by Japan rose from 84 per cent in 1937 to 89 per cent in 1939, there are other items, essential both to Japan's military machine and its civilian industries, in which the United States is equally important as a source of supply.

Thus it is found that in 1939 80 per cent of Japan's dynamo and transformer imports came from the United States, 90.4 per cent of its copper and 31.7 per cent of its raw cotton. Similarly in 1938—the last year for which figures on these items are available—Japan bought 62.3 per cent of its lead imports in the United States, 67 per cent of its metal working machinery, 77.8 per cent of its aircraft, almost all the rest coming from Germany, and 99.5 per cent of its automobiles and automobile parts.

Few Natural Resources

As Japan is an island empire with few natural resources, such imports are essential if it is to provide work for its growing industrial population and supplies for its armies and navies in China. While some of these imports from the United States might be obtained in whole or in part elsewhere, the Commerce Department's trade experts point out that for a number of them this country is irreplaceable.

Cotton is given as a case in point, for whereas Japan could undoubtedly buy all the cotton it wishes elsewhere, it could not duplicate the particular grade of long-staple cotton which it buys in the United States and for which it has both built its textile machines and its world markets.

Since Japan needs foreign exchange to purchase the raw materials which go into its diversified industries, the volume and destination of its exports are of the greatest importance, and here again the United States is far and away the world's leading purchaser of Japanese products among those nations, other than the yen-bloc, which can supply it with the needed exchange. Whereas the United States bought 18.0 per cent of Japan's 1939 exports, the entire continent of Europe bought but 6.7 per cent.

Latin America, which is so often spoken of in connection with Japanese trade drives, bought but 3.1 per cent of all Japan's exports and supplied it with but 4.1 per cent of its imports.

Diversified Market Offered

Among the important commodities that make up the bulk of Japan's export trade, the United States in 1939 purchased 24.2 per cent of its tinned and bottled food exports, 86.3 per cent of its raw silk exports, 15.6 per cent of its silk piece goods, 56.1 per cent of its vegetable fatty oils, 9.1 per cent of its glass manufactures, 13.5 per cent of its toys, 30.9 per cent of its hats, caps and bonnets, 22.9 per cent of its potteries, and 17.8 per cent of its lamps and lamp parts.

Since Japan is an importer rather than an exporter of heavy industrial products and capital goods, the importance of such items as toys, lamps, hats, and silk goods in its exports is proportionately far greater than in a country like the United States. Trade experts hold that there is no other country in the world that can, at the present time, offer the market for such diversified Japanese exports and in such volume as does the United States.

Against this dependency of Japan upon the United States, Japan, in the last few years, has accounted for around 7 per cent of the United States' annual import trade and about 8 per cent of this country's export trade. While a loss of 8 per cent in exports would be serious, officials here do not believe that it would be calamitous.

It is in the light of this balance of trade that many qualified observers here find it difficult to understand the hesitancy of the United States in dealing with a situation which it admits seriously menaces vital American interests. It is pointed out that the State Department has issued warning after warning against continued Japanese encroachments upon western interests in the Far East but with little apparent effect. Today Japan has a Government whose avowed policy is to exclude western influence from East Asia.

A number of close followers of Oriental affairs have repeatedly pointed out that each time the United States has stood up to Japan and has squarely insisted upon its rights in some particular incident in China, Japan has backed down. They assert that this is caused by a realization in Tokyo of Japan's dependence upon the United States and upon Japan's inability to sustain an American embargo which would so drastically reduce Japan's vital imports and exports.

These observers also discount the probability of any decisive Japanese military or naval move against the United States in view of Japan's involvement in China and its fear over what Russia might do were it to become more fully occupied elsewhere.

Apples for Dairy Cattle

Tests made at Ohio's agricultural experiment farm indicate that apples have almost as much food value to dairy cattle as corn silage.

Japan Believed Set for Drive To Indo-China and East Indies

By the Associated Press

SHANGHAI, Aug. 9—Japan, following its self-proclaimed destiny of dominance in "Greater East Asia," was reported last night to be hastening preparations for a drive in the direction of French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies.

Foreign sources predicted that Japan's southward push might be timed to Germany's efforts to invade the British Isles. The essence of such timing would be to take advantage of diversion of British attention to home defense. Britain stands as the only belligerent defender of the rich East Indies and Indo-China, territory of the German-vanquished Netherlands and France.

Occasional premature reports of imminent Japanese action in the past weeks have been traced to movements of warships and transports between Formosa and Hainan, islands off the southeastern and southern China coasts.

Japanese Fleet

The Japanese "southward" fleet consists of 30 vessels, mostly cruisers and destroyers, but with one aircraft carrier and several seaplane tenders.

Naval and land forces of both Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies, 1,000 miles south of Formosa, are almost negligible.

More than 100,000 soldiers are believed concentrated now in Hainan and Formosa. Hainan lies less than 100 miles off the central coastline of Indo-China, a potential troop and plane base.

The French have only a few cruisers and destroyers and 18 obsolete warplanes in Indo-China. The main infantry forces consist of Annamite soldiers who recently have been subjected to strong doses of anti-French propaganda by Japanese agents.

Back of all the Japanese negotiations with Indo-China is the Japanese wish for a right-of-way through that French territory for transport of Empire troops and supplies into China's Yunnan Province, which the Japanese believe would hasten the end of the war in China.

Center of Defense

Yunnan, which with Kwangsi shares the northern border of Indo-China, has been untouched by the Japanese invasion of China and with its Capital, Yunnanfu (Kunming), constitutes one of the bastions of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's resistance.

The precise attitude of the Tokyo Government—as compared with the forthright expansionist clamor of military and naval leaders—is not known except for recent pronouncements by members of the Konoye Government as to Japan's future role of leadership in "Greater East Asia."

However, the Tokyo Government is believed by foreign sources here to be in favor of forceful steps.

Business Clings to Profits From Oil and Scrap to Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—While Japan maps a program for "Greater Asia" controlled from Tokyo, and looks longingly at the Philippines, Pacific Coast oil men and junk men are making millions of dollars by shipping Japan strategic war materials.

From Jan. 1, 1939, to June 1, 1940, crude oil, scrap iron and steel, and aviation gasoline worth $37,837,781 have been sent across the Pacific to Japan from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.

Chambers of Commerce in three ports, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, refuse to take a stand against such shipments of war materials. As one prominent businessman said: "Morality does not enter into trade." However, the San Francisco Chamber has a "blind" policy of supporting the State Department in any question of embargoes or boycotts.

Japanese Purchases

Careful checks in the principal Pacific ports disclose that since Jan. 1, 1939, Japan bought: 19,219,263 barrels of crude oil for $25,113,614; 742,835 tons of scrap iron and steel for $11,899,977; 92,861 drums of aviation gasoline for $824,190.

A "pipeline" from Los Angeles to Tokyo carried 14,032,927 barrels of oil worth $17,808,598, topping all Coast shipments of this product. San Francisco shipped 5,163,746 barrels for $7,280,489.

Portland was the principal scrap metal port, having shipped 267,894 tons for $4,094,246. In July alone, this year, 18,394 tons worth $313,042 were shipped from there.

Los Angeles was second in scrap shipments, 246,347 tons worth $3,980,075; Seattle, third, with 164,215 tons worth $2,787,809; San Francisco fourth with 64,379 tons, worth $1,037,847.

At Los Angeles, Clarence H. Matson, Manager of the Foreign Commerce and Shipping Department of the Chamber of Commerce, said: "Exports to Japan directly affected by President Roosevelt's licensing order are, comparatively speaking, so small at this port that licensing has little significance here as yet. At most only 20 per cent of the scrap iron shipments will be affected, perhaps much less than that. Crude oil exports are not affected by the order."

Not Sure About Scrap

In San Francisco, the Chamber stands by its policy that while its members and directors deplore war and condemn it, they have not been convinced that all the scrap metal shipped from the United States is used for war but rather that it is for industrial purposes. Scrap has been shipped from the Coast for 30 years, the Chamber says, and it was not until recent months that objections were raised.

Arthur J. Farmer, General Manager of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, said the Chamber had not taken any action on exports of scrap metal to Japan "one way or the other." In Seattle, there was "no comment."

Dutch Dislike Act of Havana Trustee Plan

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Netherlands officials in the West Indies view with "cold suspicion" the United States-sponsored Act of Havana providing for an American trusteeship over any European possession in the Western Hemisphere which might be threatened with change of ownership or loss of autonomy because of the war.

The West Indian officials, still loyal to Queen Wilhelmina and the Dutch Government now exiled in England, are officially silent, but unquestionably good sources here said that while a protectorate by the United States alone might be acceptable in case of actual military aggression, the same would not be true of a general Latin-American trusteeship, and a British protectorate would be preferable to either.

West Iindian officials, Army men and leading newspapers were represented as feeling the Act of Havana might result in control of the islands by Colombia or Venezuela, which would never be acceptable, especially in view of the conflict between oil interests of Venezuela and Aruba.

Polyglot Population

In Aruba, one of the principal islands, there are 43 nationalities from all parts of the world, living amicably under the Netherlands Government with the exception of some dissension on the part of some white Arubans, actually a very small group who are descendants of the original Dutch colonists.

The Associated Press' informant said that even the management of the Lago Oil and Transport Company, Standard Oil refinery at Aruba, prefer the present government to any other, attributing the absence of labor trouble and crime to the Dutch administration.

On the other hand, the United States citizen employees of this company, it was said, do not greatly care what happens outside the oil company concessions but would prefer a United States protectorate to escape strict Dutch laws, so strict that even too many traffic violations may result in banishment from the islands.

British Opposition

The British were represented as being unalterably opposed to the "trusteeship" plan, considering it essential that, if anything should happen to the Dutch administration, the islands should become British, as they were years ago, or at least a British protectorate.

There has been no formal comment from officials of British and French possessions in the Western Hemisphere on the Act of Havana, the British expressing informal confidence that the war result would make such plans unnecessary, and the French at Martinique maintaining silence.

British and French "protective" troops landed on Aruba and Curacao after the German invasion of Holland, and there have been reports that guns were mounted to protect Aruba's oil tanks from any roving sea raider.

British Planes Bomb Italy's African Bases

By the Associated Press

Attacking Italian preparations on the Egyptian frontier and desert forces in Somaliland, Britain reported today the biggest aerial battle yet fought in Africa.

The middle eastern command said 15 Italian planes were destroyed when a British force fought over Italian Libya.

The British said the battle took place "some distance west of Sidi Omar," when the British apparently set out to break up Italian troop and supply concentrations being prepared for Italy's main offensive against Egypt and Suez.

The British admitted the loss of two planes, while the Italians said five British planes were shot down to two of the Italians.

The daily High Command communiqué also announced that Italian troops, spreading their occupation of British Somaliland, had taken the town of Hargeisa, in the southwestern part of the Protectorate about 35 miles from the border of Ethiopia.

British spokesmen expressed the conviction that the Italian drive through British Somaliland toward the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean was merely a feint to hide preparations for a major assault on Egypt.

The Italians were reported facing a dwindling water supply in blockaded Libya, a land largely of burning deserts.

Virtually all the water used by Italy's troops in Eastern Libya has been transported from Italy, it was asserted, in specially-constructed water tankers, dodging the British blockade.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 9 (AP)—Leaves of all officers and men were cancelled by the Police Commandant today "as a precautionary measure against emergencies."

Egypt generally received calmly reports of heavy Italian troops movements on the Libyan-Egyptian border. It is determined to keep out of war unless directly attacked by Italy, informed sources asserted, and is confident British forces are more than adequate to cope with any Italian threat. Egypt withdrew its own well-equipped troops from along the Libyan frontier several weeks ago.

The country's unworried attitude in face of Italy's massing of troops was typified today in the fact that the Premier and members of his Cabinet arranged to go to their country homes to spend the week end.

The Government is adhering to its policy that Egypt will not declare war unless it is openly and directly attacked—that is, unless its cities are bombed and its territory invaded.

Egypt has taken the position that Italian air raids on Alexadria and other British bases within its territory are not attacks against this country but against the British.

Egypt and Britain have an alliance but it is purely defensive, not requiring Egypt to fight alongside the British. Under the alliance, however, Egypt is giving every supply and communication facility to aid the British.

British Army Quits Shanghai; Naval Units to Stand Guard

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said today that Britain's withdrawal of forces from China will have no effect whatever on the position of the United States in that area. The United States has about 1,650 marines in China.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 9 (AP)—Announcement by British military authorities today that "British troops at present stationed in Shanghai and North China are being withdrawn for service elsewhere" means 10,000 British subjects and British investments estimated at £200,000,000 will be left with British Navy units as their only direct protection in event of an emergency.

British quarters refused to amplify the statement or give any hint as to the date of the withdrawal or the destination of the troops affected.

A spokesman for the Japanese Embassy said the Japanese were "very pleased" to hear of the British decision. He recalled the Tokyo Government's request to the European beligerents to withdraw their forces from China and said he expected the other powers would follow Britain's example.

Semi-official French quarters, however said French troops in Shanghai would not be withdrawn.

British troops made their first appearance in Shanghai in June, 1842, when a force of 2,000 men marched into the city after shelling and occupying the Woosung forts in a drive from the sea.

The contemplated withdrawal will leave no British troops on Chinese soil. But the largest number ever to be concentrated at Hong Kong now are stationed at that British Crown colony.

1,500 Affected

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The War Office announced today that "British troops at present stationed in Shanghai and in North China are being withdrawn for service elsewhere."

Authoritative sources said the United States Government had been kept informed of Britain's intentions to withdraw the troops and Japan also had been notified.

These sources said the total number of troops affected was about 1,500, and that protection of British interests would be left to the International Police force commanded by the Municipal Council which governs the Shanghai International Settlement.

No replacements for the British troops was planned, it was reported.

The troops in Shanghai consist of the 2nd Battalion of the East Surrey Regiment, the 1st Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders and several platoons left behind when British soldiers were removed from North China. One company also is stationed at Tientsin.

Informed British said the question of shifting the British forces had been under consideration since before the start of the European war. They declined to comment when asked if the move now had any connection with the British-Japanese crisis, adding only:

"This step arises from the fact that Britain is at war."

The original purpose of keeping troops in China under the 1901 International Protocol, official sources explained, was to protect British lives and property from banditry and Chinese violence.

They added that, with the development of the Chinese-Japanese war, any practical reason for the existence of these troops disappeared and the Government had decided "so useful a force" could be employed to better advantage elsewhere.

New U. S. Attitude on Russia Is Thought Aimed at Tokyo

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The United States, disturbed by Japan's new "Greater East Asia" policy, appeared last night to be seeking friendlier relations with Soviet Russia.

After two unusually long conferences with the Soviet Ambassador, Constantine Oumansky, within a week, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said they had discussed many questions involving relations between the two countries.

Discussions, he said, had proceeded in a friendly and constructive manner on both sides with a view to adjusting any differencies as equitably as possible.

At the same time, Mr. Welles declined to comment in any way on Japanese press reports that the American Government had asked Japan to define more clearly its attitude regarding French Indo-China.

The Maritime Commission's action in authorizing two American-owned tankers to take cargoes of motor gasoline to Russia was linked in some quarters with the Government's apparent effort to smoothe out trade and other difficulties with Moscow.

The Commission denied applications for two other vessels to take steel and oil to Japan.

Mr. Welles, when asked for comment on this, recalled that he told the press about ten days ago that he understood charters would be granted for American ships to go to ports where there was no danger involved. He added that Vladivostok was a port where no danger of hostilities existed at present while belligerent activities did exist along the Chinese coast.

In other ways, a definite turn was indicated in United States and Soviet relations since Mr. Welles two weeks ago condemned the Russian acquisition of the three small Baltic countries—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

For one thing, the annual trade treaty with the Soviet Government was renewed this week, although with a reservation that Moscow could not guarantee to fulfill its estimated purchases if American export restrictions under the national defense program proved too severe.

Corresponding with the apparent efforts to eliminate friction with Soviet Russia was increasing concern over Japan's intentions under the new Konoye Government.

Apart from the suspicion that Japan aimed at complete domination of French Indo-China and possibly the Netherlands East Indies was the question of whether the Philippine Islands came within the scope of Japan's "Greater East Asia" program.

This was believed connected with Ambassador Joseph C. Grew's inquiries in Tokyo.

With Japan still veiling the specific objectives of its new policy, some diplomatic sources considered the American conversations with Russia as a move to restrain Tokyo.

Turtles Go to War For British Empire

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 9

Word having spread to the far corners of the British Empire that "the Great White King" needs help in his war against Germany, gifts have arrived from African tribesmen and Pacific Islanders to swell Great Britain's war chest.

They included 50 live turtles.

Denies $15,000 Fee In Anti-Trust Suit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP) — A Senate committee has heard testimony—and a prompt denial—that a Federal court clerk at Wilmington, Del., was paid $15,000 after he had been summoned to New York by a former Senator and had postponed trial of a Government anti-trust suit against the Radio Corporation of America.

Edward O. Keller, of Washington, who was described by one witness yesterday as an "R. C. A. contact man," told the Interstate Commerce Committee that he had received information of such a payment from former Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire at the Republican Committee Headquarters in New York.

The court clerk, H. C. Mehaffy, Jr., followed Mr. Keller as a committee witness to deny flatly that he had received any money from "R. C. A. or anyone else."

Paper Export Record

OTTAWA—Exports of Canadian newsprint reached a new high point in May, totaling 6,024,181 cwt. valued at $14,061,394 as compared with 4,887,992 cwt. worth $10,677,981 in the corresponding month last year.

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Curtsy and Bow Greet Windsors in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 9 (AP)—Two of the highest placed matrons of official Bermuda society, in welcoming the Windsors to Britain - in - the - Western Hemisphere, curtsied to the Duke but not to his Duchess.

As pace-setters of the colonial social set, they apparently established the punctilio that will prevail: the bended knee for His Royal Highness, a friendly bow to the commoner Duchess.

The women who thus made the to-curtsy-or-not-to-curtsy choice are Mrs. Hastings Brooke, sister of Major-Gen. Denis Kirwan Bernard, Governor of Bermuda, and the wife of Admiral Sir Charles Kennedy-Purvis, Commander of the Royal Navy's American and West Indies squadron.

Conversation Follows

There was, of course, no pause and the two women soon found themselves in animated conversation with the Duchess, the former Wallis Warfield, for whom Edward VIII gave up a throne.

The American Export liner Excalibur, bearing the Windsors from Lisbon, Portgual, anchored off Hamilton.

The ship made a special stop here so the Windsors and their entourage could proceed more directly to the Bahamas where the Duke will be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British armed forces.

Thousands lined the shore as the Excalibur pulled in and cheers rose from a throng of about 1,000 which crowded the Royal Yacht Club lawn, near the jetty where the Windsors stepped ashore from a tender.

The Duke came ashore first.

Major-General Bernard, Admiral Sir Charles Kennedy-Purvis, their ladies and other officialdom met him. The ladies curtsied low as he smiled in recognition of cheers and hand-clapping from the crowd.

Then the Duke snapped to attention while an honor guard gave the Royal salute at present arms and the band played "God Save the King." The Duke followed this with an inspection of the guard drawn up on the lawn, while the Duchess chatted with Mrs. Brooke and Lady Kennedy-Purvis.

Duchess' Attire

The Duchess wore a printed satin-backed crepe of pink and blue of all-over design with a full length coat of royal blue crepe, its elbow-length sleeves hanging straight from her shoulders. Her hat was a callot of opalescent pearls with a chou in front. She had elbow-length white gloves and white shoes.

The women of Bermula stole polite glances at this costume.

The Duke wore a tab-collared shirt with his gray suit, an Oxford University tie and tan and white sports shoes. He carried an ordinary straw hat with black band.

Twice the Duke passed along the ranks of soldiers, sailors, and marines which made up the honor guard, stopping occasionally to chat with one of the men.

The entire ceremonies at the Royal Yacht Club took little more than five minutes, after which the Duke entered the state landau, accompanied by the Governor and the Governor's aide-de-camp.

They were followed by a carriage in which the Duchess rode with Mrs. Brooke and Captain Wood, the Duke's equerry, who came over from Lisbon with the Windsors. The party drove directly to Government House, where they were to remain until going to Nassau.

Drastic Curbs on Jews Are Invoked by Rumania

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Aug. 8—Rumania's half-million Jews learned today of the extreme gravity of the new anti-Semitic restrictions which, for many of them, will mean the demolition of their economic positions and their cultural associations.

Publication of the details of the restrictive laws shows that they contain "exceptions" patterned on the Italian model. But at the same time accompanying pronouncements present the anti-Jewish measures in the trappings of the "race theory" which has become a familiar current German thesis.

The exceptions do not mean that the lot of thousands of Jews in Rumania will be anything but unbearable. But the Rumanian laws contain large loopholes such as making exceptions to the general restriction in cases which "affect the interests of national economy and general interest" and the granting of wide powers of extension to the Cabinet.

Many Difficulties Ahead

In Rumania the practice of anti-Semitism will be considerably more complicated than in either Germany or Italy because of the greater proportion of Jews and their economic strength. Any attempt to apply these restrictions wholesale and literally would cause severe economic dislocation. In one respect the loss of Bessarabia has simplified the problem by reducing the Rumanian Jewish population by almost half.

Parallel to the anti-Jewish laws the papers publish a decree prohibiting the marriages of Gentiles and Jews. Reporting on this new decree the Rumanian Minister of Justice cites the German Nuremberg Laws and gives as the motive for the decree the declaration that "unity of race presupposes the principle of inequality of races. It is necessary to avoid mixture of blood between inferior and superior races. The Aryan Nordic race is the most perfect and the most pure." The Minister does not state whether he considers Rumanians Nordic.

Three Categories Established

In their final form these laws provide for three categories of Jews—the first category comprises all those who came to Rumania after Dec. 30, 1918. The second includes those who acquired Rumanian citizenship by various means prior to Dec. 30, 1918, who fought in the Rumanian Army against Turkey in the War of Independence in 1879, or saw active service with Rumanian forces in the World War. It also includes their descendants. The third category takes in all those not accounted for in two previous categories.

Discriminations provided in the new laws are chiefly applied to the Jews in the first and third categories. They are barred from all public offices or State employment, however menial, and from any profession "connected with the public authority, such as notary public, lawyer, etc." They may not be members of governing boards or any enterprise, especially those affected by public interest.

They cannot own or operate commercial enterprises in rural districts, or sell any product which is a Government monopoly. They cannot be connected with the publishing, editing, or distribution of any publication of periodical in the Rumanian language, or have any connection with the radio or other medium of propaganda. They cannot take part in Athletic Associations. In addition, Jews of the first category are barred from being elected to councils and committees.

Other Restrictions

By these restrictions Jews of the first and second categories are barred from the teaching and legal professions, but not necessarily from natural scientific professions. They are also excluded from military service. In this connection the law provides that their obligations for military duty are transformed into "fiscal obligations or labor obligations" depending on individual positions. This amounts to a special tax levy on those who can pay and to conscript labor for those who cannot pay.

Jews of the second category are not subject to most of the above restrictions, but they cannot enter public service after the appearance of the present laws and while they are eligible for military duty they are excluded from a military career.

Martin to Notify Willkie on Aug. 17 Of His Nomination

ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 9 (AP)—The committee in charge made public today the program for notification of Wendell L. Willkie here Aug. 17 of his nomination for President on the Republican ticket.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, National Chairman, will make the notification speech. Mr. Willkie will accept the nomination in his first major campaign address.

Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, who put Mr. Willkie's name before the National Convention in Philadelphia last June, will introduce Mr. Martin. President-Emeritus William Lowe Bryan of Indiana University, of which Mr. Willkie is a graduate, will say prayer.

The program will begin at 3 p. m., central standard time, and will be broadcast over three radio networks (NBC, CBS, MBS). Earlier, Mr. Willkie will speak briefly from steps of his old high school.

The candidate, President of the utility corporation Commonwealth & Southern until his nomination, was born in Elwood.

Before the speeches, bands will play and John Charles Thomas, operatic baritone, will sing. Comedian Walter O'Keefe will be master of ceremonies at an entertainment the night before.

Firm to Aid Workers On Duty With Guard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTSVILLE, S. C.—Half of the difference between the actual army pay and the average earnings received during the first six months of 1940 will be received by employees of the Sonoco Products Company of Hartsville, S. C., who go on extended duty with the South Carolina National Guard, according to an announcement made by J. L. Coker, President of the concern.

U. S. Undisturbed As British Remove Mail at Bermuda

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Officials appeared unperturbed today by the removal of 120 bags of mail from the American Export liner Excalibur when it stopped at Hamilton, Bermuda, yesterday to land the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

While the British seizure and examination of American mail was a source of annoyance to the American Government earlier in the war, there was no indication that an issue would be made of this case.

Mail Seized

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 9 (AP)—British censors removed 120 of 700 bags of mail yesterday from the American Export liner Excalibur which went out of its way to land the Duke and Duchess of Windsor here en route to his new post as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands. The mail will be forwarded to New York aboard a later vessel.

British removal of mail from American Clipper planes stopping at Bermuda on their Atlantic flights has become routine. There was speculation, however, as to whether mail would be taken from the Excalibur.

The chief British censor at Hamilton announced the inauguration of censorship on trans-Atlantic air mail, on orders from London, last Jan. 18. Immediately, officials began taking the mail from Clipper planes which made Bermuda a regular stop.

There were hints from high United States diplomatic sources that the planes would be ordered to omit the Bermuda stop if the seizure of mail continued.

It did. The captain of one of the first planes to stop after the order tried refusing to permit the mail to be touched. There was a "token" show of force and the captain gave up the mail, under protest.

Britain later expressed regret for the show of force—but continued taking the mail.

British sources justified the seizures—sometimes amounting to nearly 2,000 pounds of mail a week—by saying contraband articles and money intended for Germany had been found.

The dispute is not yet near settlement.

'Poorer and Wiser'

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt's thumbnail financial and intellectual accounting of his last 12 years in public office is that he is a poorer but a wiser man.

Asked today about Republican candidate Wendell Willkie's proposal that high Government officials and their relatives be required to file a detailed listing of their personal assets on entering and leaving office, Mr. Roosevelt smiled.

All he had to say, he remarked, was that he was a poorer and wiser man than when he went to Albany as Governor of New York in 1928.

Dies Following Reports Of Pacific Sabotage

ORANGE, Texas, Aug. 9 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on Un-Americanism, said last night that Robert E. Stripling, Committee Secretary, and an investigator would leave immediately for California to investigate reports that saboteurs had been at work on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Dies said he would go to California next week for a hearing after Mr. Stripling and Investigator James H. Stedman had gathered evidence. He did not name the city in which the hearing will be held.

Gesture of Friendship

Wide World

Americans Aid British Civilians

Lady Ward (1), daughter of the late Whitelaw Reid, who has given her private mansion, Dudley House, as a distribution center in London for gifts, is seen at work. Bertram Cruger of the Chase National Bank is looking on. He represents the Allied Relief Fund.

One of the 260 ambulances (2) given by prominent Americans.

Lady Robertson (3), formerly of Hot Springs and Washington, pictured packing gifts at Dudley House.

Baggage of Americans at Geneva (4) ready to be put on bus for Lisbon, Portugal, embarkation point for the United States.

Australian Women Aid in War

MELBOURNE, Aug. 9 (Australian Associated Press)—Australian women have their own army of war-workers. There are many varieties of service in the front line, in addition to Australian nurses serving with the British forces, and ambulance drivers are especially enlisted for service overseas. Many are already stationed in the United Kingdom and Palestine.

Instead of the capes and bonnets of the World War, these women wear greatcoats and felt hats, with smart gray uniforms

An army of 200,000 women, headed by Lady Gowrie, wife of the Governor-General, is busy with various kinds of work and has already raised £276,000 toward expenses. These women are making all sorts of supplies, providing ambulances, manning hostels for convalescent soldiers as cooks, ward-maids and nursing aids.

A large force is working for the Australian Comforts Fund, which has raised a large sum to provide the men serving Australia abroad with clothing, sporting gear, and entertainments.

Other organizations of women are maintaining canteens at camps, and hostels in all capital cities for soldiers, sailors, and airmen on leave. Some of these porvide meals and recreation only; but most also provide beds at nominal charges. Thousands are regularly offering home hospitality at week ends to men remote from their own homes.

Although there has not yet been any call for Australian women to replace men combatants, a whole series of uniformed organizations are drilling women to meet this contingency. Efforts are being made to co-ordinate these organizations in the Women's Australian National Service, which will train mobile groups for army transport work, signaling, interpreting, Air Force auxiliary service, and a land army supplying agricultural labor.

Older women will be trained in local units for first aid, transport work, and signaling and canteen duty. Nearly 10,000 have applied for training in munition work, in which thousands of women are already engaged.

The Australian Women's Legion has a cavalry corps learning the care and use of horses, and the Women's Auxiliary Training League is instructing others in driving and servicing farm tractors.

The Countrywomen's Association is organizing a land army for girls who are being taught the care of stock, knowledge of pastures and farm machinery. A few women have been appointed air raid wardens, and hundreds are training for A. R. P. work.

Orange Is Preferred

In a recent experiment with interior decoration in a factory, workers voted preference for an orange painted milling machine, rather than red or gray.

Liberty Avenue Now Adolf Hitler Street

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Aug. 9

If you were a Luxemburger living on Liberty Avenue before the Nazi invasion and you ran away in fear and then came back, say about now, you'd find yourself living on Adolf Hitler Street.

The German wireless announced the change in the name of the city's principal thoroughfare.

It also announced that the Luxemburg Stock Exchange, which closed May 10, will be reopened for sessions Tuesdays and Fridays.

Socialists Aid National Unity In Switzerland

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Swiss Socialist Party issued a manifesto yesterday removing what appeared to be the last serious barrier to unification of all Swiss political parties under the Federal Government's leadership for "maintenance of active democracy and a strong army."

The Socialists, strongest single Party in the Lower House, abandoned many of their Party's planks, saying the unity of parties was necessary "to maintain free Switzerland against international danger by establishing the Confederation on a regime of strong, efficacious democracy."

The action followed the lead taken by a number of other strong parties recently.

Swiss Oil Curb

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Swiss Federal Economy Department yesterday banned the export of gasoline and oil fuels, save for 10 litres (about two and two-thirds gallons) in the tanks of automobiles crossing the frontier.

Big Drop Shown In Labor Strife

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board Aug. 7 made public figures which showed, it said, that "industrial strife had been greatly reduced."

It compared the fiscal year 1936-'37 and the fiscal year 1939-'40, both of which it said represented approximately equal levels of industrial activity. During the two periods strikes numbered, respectively, 3,840 and 2,147, a drop of 44 per cent, the statement said.

Chairman J. Warren Madden said the growth of labor organizations and the extension of collective bargaining under the Wagner Act constituted a "major factor" in the decline.

U. S. Negroes Asked To Assist Ethiopia

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Sylvia Pankhurst, Suffragist aide of Haile Selassie, whom Britain has recognized as the rightful ruler of Ethiopia, said yesterday she was seeking to rally American Negroes to a movement to overthrow the Italians in Ethiopia.

The author and propagandist, who has been acting in liaison with Selassie's organization of his peoples while Italy is busy fighting the British, said the main need of the Ethiopians was airplanes.

"American Negroes can strike a blow not only to help their own race by aiding the Ethiopians, but also for all democracy by enabling these great fighters to become active allies of Britain in the African campaign," she declared.

She said she wants to enlist Negro fliers and get planes and funds for the Ethiopians.

Tune Out 'Haw Haw,' Britons Are Advised

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Ministry of Information is trying to persuade Britons that "Lord Haw Haw," Germany's English-language propaganda broadcaster, isn't worth listening to.

One Ministry advertisement gives this answer to the question of "what do I do if I come across German or Italian broadcasts when tuning my wireless":

"I say to myself, 'now this blighter wants me to listen to him. Am I going to do what he wants?' I remember that German lies over the air are like parachute troops dropping down on Britain—they are all part of a plan to get us down—which they won't.

"I remember nobody can trust a word 'Haw Haw' says. So, just to make them waste their time, I switch 'em off or tune 'em out!"

Progress Reported In S. C. Defenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Initial progress in mobilizing the "resources of the State for the defense of the Nation," was reported by the South Carolina Defense Council after its first meeting in the State House.

The first step of the council, he said, will be to ascertain what resources are available in the State. It will act on specific needs, also, assisting in the establishment of needed plants.

French to Work Longer With No Rise in Pay

BERLIN (AP)—The German wireless Aug. 7 quoted the French newspaper L'Ouevre at Vichy as forecasting a 51-hour work week for Frenchmen which will not result in increased wages.

The Government has already entered into negotiations with employers to pay workmen wages only for 30 hours per week, even if the working hours should be increased, the paper was quoted as saying.

Italy Gets New Prince

ROME, Aug. 9 (AP)—A son was born today to Princess Maria, youngest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, who was married to Prince Louis of Bourbon-Parma in January, 1939.

British Plan for India Gets Mixed Reception

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 9—The British Government's plan to speed up the introduction of a "freely drafted" Constitution in India, designed to give immediate post-war self-government upon lines laid down by the Indians themselves, has had a mixed though on the whole favorable reception both here and in India.

Whitehall regards it as significant that unlike every previous official statement on British policy toward India this one provoked no immediate unfavorable criticism by the Opposition in Parliament.

A hopeful sign in particular is seen in the fact that this new scheme has emanated from a Cabinet presided over by Mr. Winston Churchill who in the past has doubted the feasibility of self-government for a country so complex and so immature politically.

Supported by Moderates

The fact that the extremer elements in India are today attacking the British plan for not going further than it does, is no more than had been expected. On the other hand the outspoken support already accorded to it by such influential Indian moderates as Sis Chimanlal Setalvad, leader of Indian Liberals, and Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, independent Labor leader, is regarded as definitely encouraging.

This favorable movement is calculated to grow in strength as the scope of the British Government's effort to meet Indian Nationalist aspirations is more fully recognized.

Even such pronounced supporters of Indian Congress views as the Manchester Guardian and Daily Herald give qualified support to the Government's scheme.

Major Demands Met

The Guardian says that as regards framing the new Constitution the Government's proposals "appear to meet the principal demands that the friends of India in this country have long made."

The Herald is less hopeful but even it says, "Assurance that they (the Government's proposals) are not the final word but the basis for negotiation might open the way to settlement."

The National Congress Party, as the spokesman for India's Hindu population, has recently shown increased willingness to relax some of its political demands in order to remove obstacles to victory in the war. The Government's present proposals, it is hoped here, may render possible further move toward that unity which is as indispensable for this purpose as for realization of the other Indian Nationalist aspirations.

Hitherto the princely States and the Moslems have supplied the greater part of the volunteers for military service. It is the British Government's aim to gain the good will of the vast Hindu population, in particular the influential Congress party, so that a united India may add its full weight to the defense of the Empire. The new proposals are intended to pave the way to such unity.

Previous

London had already offered Congress Dominion status after the war, but whatever concessions were made to the Nationalist party raised strong opposition among the Princes and the large Moslem minority. Up to this new attempt to settle India's problem, the Congress had rejected Dominion Status as being inferior to Purna Swaraj (complete independence) which Congress had set before itself as its aim. The Congress argument was that anything short of complete independence was liable to be whittled away in practise.

Congress faced boldly the argument that if India stood alone in complete independence, it would be liable to the same misfortunes as have overtaken China, Abyssinia, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Holland and Belgium owing to their having had no one to help them effectually to defend themselves against outside aggression.

India's Own Affair

"That," said Congress, "is nobody's affair but our own." Congress claimed, too, to speak for the whole of India on the ground that it is not only the chief political organization in the country, but that it includes among its members at least some representatives of each of the other considerable Indian parties.

These claims are disputed by other Indian groups—and particularly by those Moslems represented by the All-India Moslem League, and by the Princes.

These groups feared that Congress dominance would mean destruction of their own cherished privileges and liberty.

It was mainly on this account that the British Government hedged in with a number of restrictions the constitutional reforms it had been endeavoring to introduce.

It was also for these reasons that the Marquis of Linlithgow, British Viceroy, was continually urging upon the various Indian groups—and especially upon the Congress and the League—to compose their mutual differences for themselves, thereby enabling further constitutional advance to be made.

Amery's Statement

Mr. Leopold S. Amery, Secretary for India, went back in his arguments to the provisions of the seven-centuries-old Magna Charta from which he claimed that the liberty today existing alike in Britain and in the United States was ultimately derived. Dominion Status, he held, was a further development of the subordination of the executive to the legislature which the Magna Charta prescribed.

In the case of the Dominions, he argued, full equality, full partnership had already been achieved. In that of India, "we have made manifest our sincere desire that she should, as a willing partner, attain to the same status in the British Commonwealth as is enjoyed by the Dominions or, for that matter, by ourselves. If there are obstacles, apart from the immediate urgencies of war, to the speedy fulfillment of that desire, they arise more from the inherent complexities in India's own internal religious, social, and historic structure, than from any reluctance on our part to hasten the transition from one control to the other."

Glider Soars To 12,600 Feet

SUN VALLEY, Idaho, Aug. 9 (AP)—John Robinson of San Diego, Calif., national sailplane champion, surpassed the American altitude record for two-seated gliders yesterday. With Dick Durrance, national downhill ski champion beside him, he piloted a sailplane to a height of 12,600 feet above the point of take off.

Last Saturday Robinson and Lewin B. Barringer of Orange, N. J., climbed to 10,400 feet for an official record. Surpassing Barringer's official mark of 6,535 feet.

Robinson carried no sealed barograph and therefore has no chance to have his record made official. Durrance photographed the altimeter at the record height.

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
August 9, 1940

To Shine on a Southern Campus Select These Lovely Clothes

Girl From the North Going South to College—There's Glamour in 'That Thah' Dixie. So Look Your Best!

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A girl who attends a southern college was talking to my daughter Patricia. "I can't tell you how gorgeous it is down there. You have to—well, feel it. The nights, when a big blossomy moon slants down through the palms. Air balmy. Stars so close you feel as though you could pick 'em. Odor of gardenias everywhere—gee!"

Because we were shopping for clothes for southern college wear, I thought of that youngster as we wound down from the deck of a bus to enter the only large Fifth Avenue retail establishment to have a woman president. I also remembered what that president, Hortense Odlum, had written in her autobiography "A Woman's Place": "Shopping is a very important thing to a woman. And she should be given help—expert help—in finding just the right thing for her, regardless of her income. Stores ought to take more of an interest in her problems, not just let her wander around until she buys something in desperation."

Clothes Must Suit Climate

Of course, clothes and climate must jibe to make a successful college year. Patricia has never been south to school, so I realized we'd need plenty of help. The question was—would Mrs. Odlum's assistants practise what their president preaches?

While we were waiting for an elevator to take us to the college shop, I noticed a booth marked "Convenience Desk." A convenience? It is! You may borrow a "relief kit" there, in case you get a run in your hose. You'll find cleaning fluid on hand there at all times. You may leave there a message for a friend. As you can imagine, the person in charge of this desk is inured to strange requests, but last week brought one that's too good to keep.

A customer rushed up to the Convenience Desk and asked: "Is it going to rain?" The reply was, "I'll look up the forecast in the paper." "No," decided the customer, "that was printed this morning. I want a late report." The next offer was, "I'll phone the weather bureau." A call was put through and the answer given, "They say it won't rain today." "Fine," beamed the customer, and she stooped down, peeled off her rubbers, handed them over the counter with the request: "Please send these home for me."

Imagine being afraid to ask for help with college clothes—or anything!—in such a store.

As we rode upward, we discovered that the elevators were sprayed with perfume! Now, would a man president ever have thought of that? Our noses were still twitching ecstatically, like those of a couple of rabbits, when we got off at the college shop. Harriet Andrews, college wardrobe adviser, came forward to greet us.

"You're a size 12?" she asked, looking at Patricia.

"That's right," my daughter replied.

Such Clothes!

We were ushered into a spacious, mirror-lined fitting room. And very shortly afterward, clothes started to arrive. Such clothes! Patricia said: "Oh, I'll have to watch out or I'll covet!" No ski suits such as we saw last week when we shopped for northern college clothes; instead gay bathing suits, slacks, and shorts. "You'll go to classes in simple, cool, cotton frocks—if you go south to school," Miss Andrews explained. Thereupon she brought out a smart gray and white striped piqué. With it she suggested a lightweight green wool blazer for days when a chill wind zips down from the north to threaten both coeds and coconuts.

Later, in a studio, we got a picture of that outfit. It's shown elsewhere on this page. Found it? Notice how sturdy that fence corner looks? Between you and me, it wasn't. A minor catastrophe occurred when the photographer suggested that Patricia sit on the top rail. But don't inspect the fence and overlook those moccasins. They are giving the classic saddle shoes a close race for popularity in southern schools. And are they comfortable! "That's the trouble with them," declared Patricia, "you want to live in the things."

October's Outfit

The next outfit Miss Andrews showed us was a "dream of a sweater and skirt." The quotes give that phrase to Patricia. I think it should be called October's Outfit. The plaid of the skirt was a blending of the pale gold and brown of autumn. The lightweight sweater was beige-gray. Fashion editors speak of the color as "neutral."

We were both charmed with the combination, but I questioned its practicality for southern college wear. "You said cotton dresses, Miss Andrews," I began.

She explained: "Sweaters and skirts are 'musts' in every school wardrobe regardless of geographical location. Of course, the farther south you go, the more you substitute cotton for silk and wool."

All this time Patricia was preening before the mirror with October's Outfit on. First, trying the hip-length sweater on the outside, and then tucking it in so the leather belt would show.

"Don't forget to push your sleeves up," Miss Andrews reminded her.

Why on earth do college girls do that? No one knows. But the picture elsewhere on this page will show you just the proper shove to give the sleeves. And notice that again we have something different in shoes—a low calfskin brogue with a square toe and medium heel. Patricia took one look and said, "Umm, smart. Make my feet look smaller too." (She's reading over my shoulder and says, "Mother, can't you stop calling attention to my feet?" All right—I'm stopped!)

Gabardine Coat

The next garment to cause a squeal of delight was a reversible coat of cotton gabardine cut on loose, sportsy lines with big, splashy, zipper-closed pockets. It is steel blue on one side and natural on the other. Miss Andrews produced a red-plaid gingham bandanna with white yarn fringe to wear, peasant fashion, over the head on rainy days. Just think—you'd look like a combination blue jay and red bird flitting across the campus in those togs.

After that outfit left the room, Patricia said: "Dates? Miss Andrews, you haven't shown us—." Harriet Andrews laughed, "Oh, I'm not overlooking date dresses." And in came a glorious wine colored crepe. It had just the right dressy touches—velvet leaves edging the neck and skirt, and the sleeves and yoke crinkled as though caught by a million invisible stitches. With it went a perky wine colored hat that was a nest of water lilies fashioned of grosgrain ribbon and felt. Over the lilies, fragile as a web, swirled a wine colored veil.

To complete the costume, there were wine suede pumps with high heels. Oh, I promised not to discuss Patricia's feet. But when they don't show in the picture, I think it's fair for me to break over, don't you?

"You'd never need a fur coat in a southern school, would you?" I asked. The reply was, "Not a long coat. But the girls do use the short chunky boleros." We saw one made of gaunaco (South American llama). It had three-quarter sleeves and could be worn as an evening wrap or pulled over a tailored coat to come north for the holidays.

For Lounging

"What about a lounging robe if you're going south?" Patricia wanted to know.

"Substitute a cotton housecoat," was the advice. "Also leave your frilly nighties at home and take tailored cotton pajamas."

As we left the fitting room, every question answered, we were asked if we'd like to make a tour of the store and see some of the innovations introduced by Mrs. Odlum. Would we!

From top to bottom of that big Fifth Avenue fashion store we went. We saw the Clothes Assembly where you can get free advice with any clothes problem. We visited the Beauty Salon where you may have your lunch served on a tray while you're under the hair dryer! We peeked into the Travel Wardrobe, and discovered you can select clothes there for a trip to New Jersey or around the world.

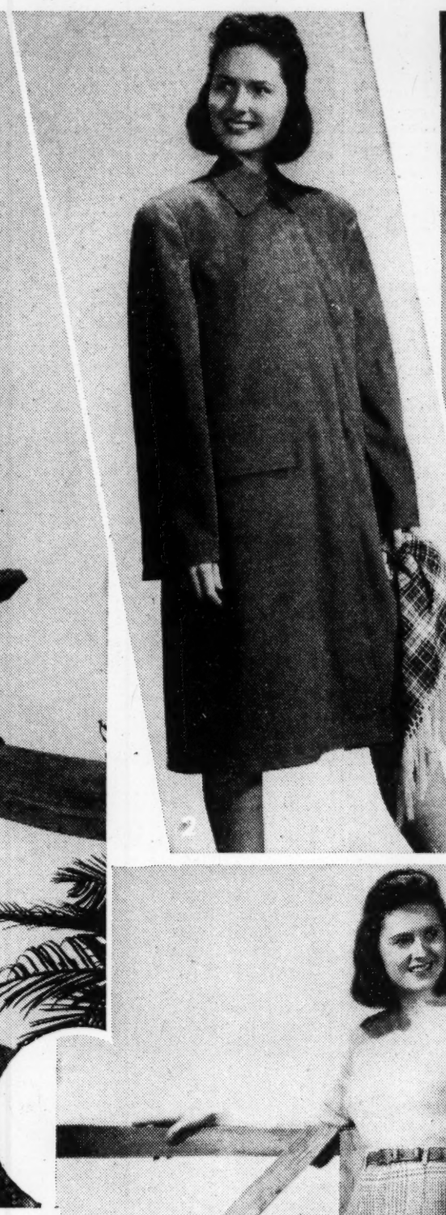
I especially appreciated the Accessory Lounge. If you buy, we'll say, a blue dress, all you need to do is go to this department. There, spread before you, will be every needed blue accessory. No tiresome search through the store to find them! There's even an herb corner on the first floor. What they have to do with clothes, I don't see. Oh yes—lavender is delightful sprinkled in dresser drawers. Anyway, only a woman president would understand the magic pull of old-fashioned herbs in quaint little jars and bottles.

Next week we'll shop for Midwestern college togs in one of New York's oldest and largest stores on the edge of Greenwich Village.

This is the second of four Friday articles.

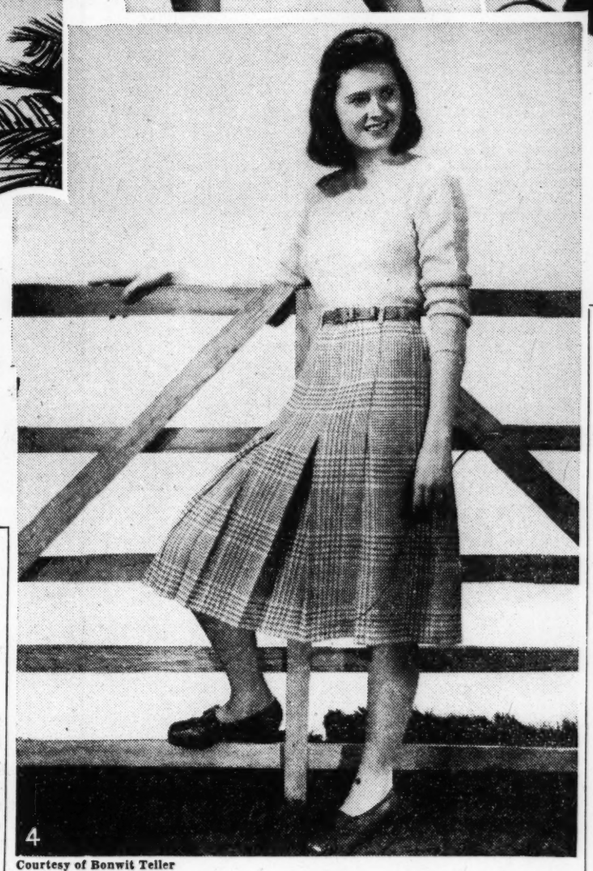
Courtesy of Bonwit Teller

1—When you're off for school in southern climes, you'll need some cool, washable dresses such as this smart little gray and white striped cotton. It is just the thing for classroom and campus wear. The green wool blazer Patricia is wearing over it has roomy pockets for pencils and other odds and ends, and it will come in mighty handy when northerly breezes blow southward. As for the moccasins, Patricia declares you'll want to live in them!



Courtesy of Bonwit Teller

3—Patricia was enthusiastic over this date dress. Of wine colored crepe, it has just the right dressy touches — velvet leaves edging the neck and skirt, and tiny pin tucks through the sleeves. A perky little wine colored hat that is a solid mass of pond lilies, with a dainty over-the-face veil, completes this outfit for off-campus dates or for college entertainments.



Courtesy of Bonwit Teller

2—Here's a sturdy coat that will see you through your campus days. It's a reversible coat of cotton gabardine, cut on loose, sportsy lines with big splashy pockets that are zipper closed. It is steel blue on one side and natural on the other so that you can switch your colors as you choose. College Shop authorities advise it for rainy days as well as for general campus wear. The red plaid cotton shawl with the woolly fringe will be popular for use as a bandanna in all kinds of weather and suitable for wear with many different outfits.

4—This is what Patricia calls "a dream of a sweater and skirt." The plaid wool skirt blends brown and neutral tones, and the slip-over sweater is also a neutral shade—a color that will go with other things and serve you well for dozens of campus occasions. Note the low calfskin brogues with their square toes and medium heels.

Two-Weeks Camping Trip For East Boston Mothers

By Pearl Strachan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Camping during the summer vacation began several years ago for the children of East Boston.

But the mothers took it for granted that they themselves must just go on spending the hot summers at home, as they always had done. Until, one day, Miss Irene Anderson had a new idea!

Miss Anderson was in charge of activities at the Marginal Street Social Center, and, therefore, understood the problems of the mothers as well as of the children. Why not a camping trip for mothers, too? There was no fund for such a purpose. But Miss Anderson worked hard, and the mothers in her club worked hard, and soon the mothers started going in a group to a New Hampshire farm. The farm became overcrowded, and two years ago the East Boston Social Centers Council agreed to permit the mothers to use the children's camp at Westford, 30 miles north of Boston, for two weeks.

This year the Marginal Street club is joined by the mothers from Central Square Center where, under the guidance of Mrs. Lawrence C. Woodbury, "Mothers' Worker," they have worked hard all winter to earn the money for their two weeks at camp. Rummage sales, dances, and ravioli suppers have brought them most of the sum of $420 which they have accumulated.

Mothers at Play

The 21 mothers whom I saw recently at the Westford camp had 40 children with them, and were having the time of their lives for two weeks prior to the opening of the regular camp season for children. With them were Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury and Miss Anderson, and 11 volunteer counselors who took sole charge of the youngsters, many of them mere infants.

The mothers had nothing to do but make their own camp beds, gather up and wash their children's rompers and socks each morning, and enjoy their vacation. Housed in cabins on the side of the lake opposite the one where the mothers were, the children were divided according to ages, with two or three counselors to each cabin. The mothers could thus see them from a distance. And the children, knowing that their mothers were just across the small lake, were comfortable and happy. For the midday dinner and supper the mothers rowed across the water to the main dining hall, where the children had been served an hour earlier.

They had engaged the cook for the main dining hall, and they had worked out their own menus—which, however, had had to be approved by nutritionists of the camp. And it was interesting to note that, though most of the mothers were of Italian origin, their camp dinners consisted of American meat and fish dishes, fresh vegetables, and eggs in various forms, with plenty of green salads, fruit and milk. Once a week only did they have an Italian dinner, and then they had their favorite one—meat balls and spaghetti. One thing they had learned at their nutrition classes at the Center was that their Italian meals cost more than the American dishes, for they used as a rule only the imported oils and other ingredients for their native specialties.

Children Had Fun, Too

The activities of the children at the camp were guided by the counselors, and they were having a wonderful time learning about nature. They visited a near-by farm and became acquainted with a number of animals many of them had never seen before, the cow, the pig, the goat, the sheep and the baby lamb.

On rainy days the counselors had a number of delightful things for them to do in the lodge. The little boys made sailboats, and the little girls sewed halters. On rainy days they came in contact with their mothers, for the main lodge had to contain them all. But even then the counselors supervised them and kept the mothers as free as possible.

The East Boston Social Centers, in carrying on their broad welfare program, are making a contribution to society which can never be measured by statistics. The people whom they help are learning, above all else, to help themselves. Playgrounds which the men and boys of the neighborhood have built for the children, vegetable patches laboriously tilled on space once used for the dumping of rubbish, and a mothers' vacation achieved out of nothing at all, are only a few of the evidences. The example of such workers as Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury, young people who have made their home in the midst of their Italian neighbors, buying their groceries from the same chain stores and their vegetables from the same push-carts, has had a profound effect. The "Americanizing" process is real, because tolerance and co-operation are being not preached but practiced.

Picnics Are Fun, Mother, So Don't Make Work of Them

By Isabel Cornell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Picnics should be jolly larks for the whole family. It often takes an open-air kitchen to bring out a man's hidden talent for cooking. And children can always busy themselves with a hundred helpful (and hindering) matters. But the housewife who has rushed to prepare a dozen different dishes, and to see that nothing is left out of the picnic paraphernalia that could possibly come in handy is apt to be too tired to enjoy the pleasure of eating outdoors. So—let the picnic menu be a simple one!

No picnic menu need be elaborate, just as long as there is plenty of it. If the outing is planned in advance, several favorite recipes may be prepared the day before and stored in the refrigerator. Food to be served hot can be cooked at home and wrapped in several thicknesses of newspapers. The grand opening several hours later will find the dish still hot and savory. If the picnic is on last-minute notice, collect the makings of a meal from the cupboards and the refrigerator—bread, sandwich spreads, salad greens, canned fruit and relishes—clap them into a box or basket, and be off to the park or the seashore for a serve-yourself supper.

A grand way to save time, I've found, if you're cooking over a campfire, is to prepare the vegetables and meat mixtures at home where you can work quickly. Then pack them into their respective cooking pots, cover with wax paper, and fasten on the lids with rubber bands. This forethought reduces the decible rating of the family's yells of "When do we eat?"

Here's a picnic built around New England's Saturday night inseparables—beans and brown bread. If you want to carry the bean pot to the picnic site, wrap it well in several thicknesses of newspaper. Or you can pack individual shoebox suppers—if the family isn't too numerous—and put the beans in small casserole dishes. We find this plan does away with the continual passing and repassing that delays the important business of eating.

Tomato Juice Cocktail
Picnic Beans and Bacon
Brown Bread and Cream Cheese Sandwiches
Celery Olives Radishes
Bananas Baked in Skins
Frosted Date Sticks

The tomato juice may be seasoned to taste at home with salt, pepper, cayenne, Worcestershire, grated onion and lemon juice. Chill and pour into vacuum jug. Let everyone help himself into paper cups. The bananas will take from 15 to 20 minutes over hot coals to become soft all the way through. Turn, to brown evenly. I like to split them open and sprinkle with a little lemon juice and honey.

Picnic Beans

2 pound-size cans beans with pork, Boston Style
1 tablespoon brown sugar
1 tablespoon molasses
Dash of salt
¼ teaspoon dry mustard
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
1 can pineapple gems
4 to 8 slices bacon

Combine beans, sugar, molasses, seasonings and pineapple gems drained and halved; add ½ cup syrup from fruit. Pour into 4 small casseroles or 1 large bean pot. Top with bacon slices cut in halves. Bake in moderate oven, 375°F., for 30 minutes. 4 picnic servings.

Frosted Date Sticks

2 eggs
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon melted butter
1 package dates, pitted and sliced
1 cup sifted flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon hot water

Beat eggs well and add sugar gradually, then butter. Beat in dates. Add mixed and sifted dry ingredients alternately with hot water, beating well after each addition. Turn into 2 greased pans, 8x8x2, and spread evenly. Bake in slow oven, 325°F., about 30 minutes. While warm, spread with frosting of confectioners' sugar mixed with water to spread easily. Cut in strips. (These taste even better the second and third days if you can keep track of them. I can't.)

If you have a nice back yard, why not picnic there? It's such a short haul from the house, you can take advantage of a beautiful day and eat out on the spur of the moment. My Aunt Alice once had a lovely garden which she furnished with a plank and sawhorse table and benches. I remember well enjoying her cooking specialties on a warm summer's day—a delicious cold meat loaf, and potato salad. Both these main dishes may be made the day before, and then just 10 or 15 minutes will be needed to assemble the food at mealtime.

Aunt Alice's Veal Loaf

1½ pounds boneless stewing veal
1 veal bone, cracked
1 large onion, quartered
½ teaspoon whole peppercorns
1 bay leaf
Celery salt
½ bunch parsley
3 tablespoons fine dry bread crumbs
Salt and pepper

Put meat and bone in heavy kettle. Cover with water, add onion, peppers, bay leaf and celery salt. Simmer slowly until meat is tender. Remove and cook stock down to about 1 cup. Force meat, onion and parsley through food chopper, using fine knife. Drain stock and add with crumbs to meat mixture. Salt and pepper to taste, using about 2 teaspoons salt and ⅛ teaspoon pepper. Turn meat into well oiled mold, or loaf pan about 3¾x7½x2¼. Chill until firm and cut in thin slices. 4 to 6 picnic servings. Slices of hard-cooked eggs, pickles, or pimiento olives may be used to decorate the loaf.

Potato Salad

1½ pounds potatoes
¼ cup salad dressing
¼ cup vinegar
½ onion, minced
1½ teaspoons salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
⅛ teaspoon mustard
Dash cayenne
1 hard-cooked egg, halved and sliced
1 cup diced celery

Boil potatoes in jackets until just tender; drain and shake over heat to dry out a moment. Mix remaining ingredients well. Peel potatoes and dice hot into dressing. Toss with fork and store in refrigerator to ripen. 4 picnic servings.

From Stage To Politics

Helen Gahagan Douglas Now National Committeewoman

By Mary Hornaday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

How did an actress and concert singer become enough interested in politics to be named Democratic National Committeewoman from California?

That's what people ask about Helen Gahagan, who last basked in the limelight as a star of the theatrical and concert stage eight or 10 years ago, before she became Mrs. Melvyn Douglas of Hollywood, and mother of Peter and Mary Ellen Douglas.

"Melvyn has always been deeply interested in social problems," explained Miss Gahagan when she was here recently as a White House guest.

Need to Wake Up

"The need for all citizens to wake up to conditions under their very eyes was brought violently home to us both in 1932. Melvyn had just finished a picture. We were going off to play at Las Vegas. It was just in the midst of the economic upheaval. As we drove along we saw thousands of children living in freight cars. We stopped to talk to stationmasters who had to keep open after hours to look after 'the children of the road.' We saw people digging caves in the sides of hills to make a place to live.

"We were shocked. When we arrived home, we found many people who didn't know such things existed. We suddenly decided—Melvyn and I—that it was time for all of us to climb down out of whatever ivory tower we were in, or suddenly our tower would be blown to pieces and we would have only ourselves to blame. Our tower happened to be the theater."

Active Ever Since

Ever since, Miss Gahagan has been actively attempting to keep her feet on the ground and her eyes open. California's "Okies" have become her special concern. Last winter she testified before a committee of the State Senate in behalf of a housing program to eliminate the rural slums the dust bowl refugees are unwillingly foisting on the State of California. In the spring she traveled to Washington along with hundreds of other Democratic women for a Women's Institute that studied New Deal activities. There were several other meetings of a social welfare nature about the same time. She attended them all before returning home. At the White House she had numerous heart-to-heart talks with Mrs. Roosevelt.

This summer Miss Gahagan was an alternate for her delegate husband at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. There she was elected National Committeewoman to succeed Mrs. Henry F. Grady.

Although her screen star husband has been active in California politics and there are rumors that he would willingly forsake his "movie" career for a seat in the United States Senate, Miss Gahagan did not acquire her entire concern for public affairs through marriage. Half a century ago her grandmother in Dayton, Ohio, so she proudly related, led a campaign to allow women the right to use public libraries.

Summertime Sweet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A new summertime sweet you will enjoy is made of:

6 tablespoons melted butter
1 package (30) marshmallows
1 package rice krispies or puffed rice.

Put melted butter into double boiler, and add the marshmallows. When melted into a creamy consistency, stir in the rice krispies. When thoroughly mixed, turn out on a buttered shallow pan and spread to about an inch thickness. When cool place in the refrigerator and use as desired, slicing into squares for eating as candy. Doubtless you will find many ways to use this dainty, crunchy, nutty sweet. For instance, top a square of it with ripe strawberries and whipped cream, or top it with your favorite chocolate sauce. You will find many ways to enjoy it, and it is so easy to make!

(Mrs.) E. G. M., Kansas

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Mercy Ship Committee Seeks Senate Petitions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Petition forms calling for quick action on enabling legislation to permit American ships to go into combat waters to transport European children were sent out in great numbers from the offices of the Women's Committee for Mercy Ships for European Children today for forwarding to the Senate in Washington, which now has before it the Hennings bill. The measure was passed in the House on Aug. 7.

The Committee announced receipt of a letter to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, honorary President of the organization, from a mother in Yorkshire, England, urging haste in the evacuation of British children.

"Hearing your name mentioned on the wireless in connection with the refugees, I feel I must write and ask you to hurry and get the children on their way as soon as possible," the letter said. "We are willing to stand any suffering, bombing, starvation, anything so long as our children are safe."

Hunger in France

In an address before Franco-American Associations for Relief yesterday afternoon, Mme. Louise Weiss, French writer and social worker, who arrived here recently, said that 22,000,000 persons in unoccupied France would face famine by October unless American relief were extended to them.

The French Government, Mme. Weiss held, would gladly comply with any regulations imposed by American agencies for the distribution of relief.

"This aid," said Mme. Weiss, "would have but one aim—to help France to live, help her sons and daughters to trudge courageously towards a renaissance, which is already on the way. French people feel that their only wealth is their moral strength, their will, their voluntary submission to a life of austerity and hard work. . . .

"Among the youth of the nation, the moving spirit is sacrifice. If they are helped by America, they will do their part with much greater strength. France will not only be grateful, but will be helped to be the France of past days and the France of the future."

Adoption Funds

Meanwhile, the Save the Children Federation, of 1 Madison Avenue, announced it had received notification from its London office that it was authorized to receive funds in the United States for "adoption" of British war children sufferers at a cost of $5 each. This arrangement, designed for children who cannot be evacuated to the Western Hemisphere, provides for "adoption" of a child in a private family, or assistance in its town, with food, clothing and maintenance expenses paid. Foster parents may designate the age, sex, and religion of their wards and may send gifts.

The Decorators' War Relief Shop at 6 East Fifty-seventh Street held its final auction yesterday, netting $2,000 and bringing the total proceeds for the month's operation for the benefit of the British War Relief Society to more than $25,000. This surpassed the original goal of $20,000 set on July 8. The entire stock of merchandise was presented by decorators, furniture dealers, fabric houses and private clients and the shop was given rent free for the month by the Waldorf Astor Estate in England, owners of the building.

Migration of Children to U. S. Would Exceed Crusades' Total

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The greatest migration of children in the world's history—several fold greater than the Children's Crusades in the Middle Ages—soon may be landing on the shores of the United States.

Legislators are working to speed the opening of this country's ports to boys and girls of Europe's warring nations. It is estimated that 200,000 may seek temporary haven here.

The Senate received legislation, approved by the House, to permit American ships to enter European combat zones to bring the children to the United States provided safe conduct was assured by the belligerent nations.

Mrs. Susan Pulsifer of Brunswick, Maine, active in the movement to send mercy ships, estimated before the House Immigration Committee that this country has ships enough to bring 50,000 children over each month.

Meanwhile, the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, of which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is temporary Chairman, continued its appraisal of homes offered the young evacuees. The Committee, with headquarters in New York, has already set up 150 branches throughout the country.

Questions asked of witnesses at the House Immigration Committee hearings indicated the members' desire that the proposed haven be opened to "European children" and not the children of just certain nations.

Committee Chairman Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York explained that the bill, approved "practically unanimously" by the Committee, would permit children who had fled their invaded homelands to another country to come to the United States on visitors' visas.

Evacuee Credits

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Each refugee child from Europe's war means a $400 income tax exemption for the head of the household which harbors and supports him.

Treasury officials said today refugee children now being placed in American homes would be counted the same as any other dependent when income tax time comes around.

The law authorizes a $400 reduction from taxable income for each dependent in a family who is under 18 years of age and derives his chief support from the family.

Thus, children from wealthy British families, for instance, whose parents might still be their chief financial support, would not count.

In the case of a refugee child living here only part of a year, the credit will be reduced accordingly.

Asylum Opposed

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 9 (AP)—Homer Chaillaux, Director of Americanism of the American Legion, disapproves of proposals to provide asylum for evacuee children from England in the United States.

"A lot of us have fallen for that tommyrot—'the poor little kiddies of Europe,'" he told the national convention of the Military Order of the Purple Heart last night.

"In the first place, we have 2,000,000 boys and girls of our own who are juvenile delinquents for economic and social reasons. Let's solve that problem first.

"But that's not the most important reason. Just a few hundred of these children are from good English families. These are the ones who are being publicized. The rest are refugee children on the Loyalist group in Spain, who were driven from that country because their parents were Communists. These are what the English want us to take. Let's be sensible for once."

The Purple Heart order adopted and sent to President Roosevelt and Congressional leaders a resolution urging the speeding of appropriations for "a full national defense."

War Maneuvers To Test Lessons Taught in France

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—A gradually-increased training program on land and in the air stepped up the tempo today of the First Army's preparations for northern New York's "Battle of the St. Lawrence."

While additional planes roared over the 1,300 square miles of the maneuver area, the troops broadened activity to include scouting expeditions, drills and simulated combat with some real and many make-believe weapons.

Admittedly the most mobile and the best equipped outfit is the "Fighting First," only Regular Army Division in the war games, which in the last year has participated in nine months of similar but smaller maneuvers from Louisiana to the Canadian border. Equipped to advance behind tank companies under protection of waves of bombers and stab more than 100 miles a day into "enemy" territory, the First Division will aid the invading "Black Army" in the mock war beginning Aug. 19, theoretically offsetting the "Blue Army's" advantage of superior numbers.

Meanwhile, the air defense command, designed to co-ordinate antiaircraft guns, pursuit ships and the Signal Corps in combatting aerial bombing attacks, arranged for a two-hour test Monday of the "civilian airplane warning service."

Inquiry Ordered Into Utilities On Charges of Campaign Fund Use

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Justice Department has ordered allegations of illegal political activities by public utilities put before Federal grand juries in St. Louis, Springfield, Ill., and Des Moines, Iowa. O. John Rogge, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, said that he would be in St. Louis Monday to begin work on the investigation.

The Department said in a statement that it would investigate information that certain companies had kept "false records for the purpose of creating a so-called slush fund and using this fund to make contributions to candidates for election to State and Federal offices." The inquiry will center on Union Electric Company of Missouri, with more than $250,000,000 of assets; Illinois Iowa Power Company, with about $200,000,000 of assets; Missouri Power and Light Company, with some $22,000,000 of assets; and certain affiliates. All are units in the North American Company holding system.

All of these companies have been under investigation by the Securities Commission, and three men have been sentenced in Federal court for purjury during the SEC inquiry. One of these, Frank J. Boehm, former Executive Vice-President of Union Electric, was sentenced to five years last year.

The Commission said that it would defer its public investigation of the North American Company and Union Electric, announced on May 6, in view of the Justice Department's investigation. The Union Electric inquiry had been under way privately since November, 1938.

A private inquiry into Illinois Iowa Power and Light Company and the Des Moines Electric Company was begun last spring.

The department's statement said that its information was obtained from the SEC and at the trial of Boehm.

The SEC, in an order issued April 5, 1939, said that it had reason to believe that Union Electric had been "padding expense accounts" and otherwise collecting funds for political contributions from "Jan. 1, 1933, to date."

Colorado Assembly Renames Gov. Carr

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 9 (AP)—The Colorado Republican Assembly unanimously designated Gov. Ralph L. Carr yesterday for a second term.

Secretary of State George E. Saunders and John A. Carroll, Denver District Attorney, will compete in the Sept. 10 primary for the Democratic nomination.

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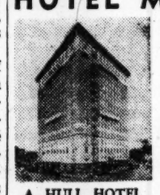

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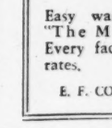

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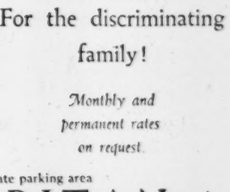

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The Home Forum

More About Middle Names

TO A LIMITED DEGREE, I sympathize with Margaret Williamson, who wrote recently in this space complaining of some of the consequences of having no middle name. I am definitely antagonistic to those correspondents who bestow upon her a middle initial; although, in other circumstances, I should consider an E, for example, very chic.

There is a strange perversity in the aggregate weight of humanity's notions about names, a slow-creeping avalanche which infringes bit by bit upon one's rights and traditions, until sometimes it seems easier to let the world have its way than to object longer. In this subversive fashion, I suppose, George Washington's name developed from the original Wessington, and St. Botolph's Town grew into our familiar Boston.

While I am still sympathizing to that limited degree, I must confess that, in this matter of man-handling names, I have long been an interested observer. An associate of mine, whose correspondence I handle every day, happens to have a divided name of unusual length. But a name not too difficult; the long distance operators get it right the first time and, moreover, it has been much in the public prints. But because it is, by a small margin, out of the ordinary, it is the butt and target of a puzzling and persistent effort to make it over into something else. These misspellings and distortions range from the silly to the laughable; the supply of them seems unending, and for several years I have been noting them down. When the record reached twenty, I thought I had them all; at thirty, I began to wonder, and today, having just received two brilliant monstrosities, one from a laundry-driver and the other from—of all people—a book publisher, I am convinced that my list is still short at fifty-three.

* * *

But to get back to Margaret Williamson—I think her plight might be a good deal worse. Look at the break she gets on initials. You can't beat MW—no matter which way you look at the bath towel, the monogram is right side up.

Suppose, moreover, she had only one name. Some do, you know; I've seen it myself. Remember those treaties, signed "Bernstorff" or "Molotov"? Perhaps the signers had other names, but they didn't use them. And there is a cosmetician I know whose bills and letterheads read simply "Aimée." Not Aimée D'Arsonville Mitsky, or Aimée Hogan—just Aimée. I suppose the checks come in, reading in favor of Aimée, and that the landlord makes out the lease to Aimée and that she signs all the documents that way.

I have often wondered, though, what she says to the expressman when she signs the waybill and he requests: "Your last name, too, Miss." She can't go into all the details about Aimée with the expressman. One could if there were only one expressman, but the next day there'd be another chap on the wagon and the whole thing would have to be explained all over again. These things in Aimée's life must add up to something of a chore.

And then there are those government forms which explicitly demand, First Name, Middle Name, Last Name. Uncle Sam, when he wishes, can be really penetrating. He does not say: "Middle name, if you have one." I wonder what Aimée does about questions like that. I wonder if Margaret Williamson writes "None" in the space for the middle name; and if, as a result, she ever receives letters addressed to Margaret None Williamson.

And, whenever I enter upon that line of thought, I invariably am led to Corcoran D. Cook. I must tell you about Corcoran D. Cook.

* * *

It was in 1918, and we had already done it once—made out the papers for Company G, a hundred and ninety-six men. What it was all about I do not remember; but I shall never forget that the job came back for correction, with remarks from the Major. It was, he explained, important that the full name of every man be shown. There was a place on the line for the middle name, and that meant the middle name. It was not sufficient, the Major said, to put in just the middle initial. That was the reason that the forms specified Middle *Name*, and he was surprised that we had not grasped the situation without his assistance. (It will be understood that I am not quoting the Major verbatim.) The job as we had done it was unsatisfactory, and would we do it over again and do it right and would we, furthermore, get going?

He made it strong, so we made it strong. We assembled all the sergeants and told them what we were going to do, and told them to watch and see that every man put down his whole name. Sergeants can help, with things like that, no end. Then we whistled out the hundred and ninety-six and gave them detailed instructions: we wanted their names, first, second and last; the surname, the given name, and by all means the middle name. Initials were no good. We had told them this before; and, if everyone had filled in his full name then, this extra effort would have been unnecessary. Would everyone pay attention and fill in his whole name, as the forms called for, and would he have the papers ready by nine o'clock that night?

The papers were in by nine. At eleven, I took off my shoes and went to bed in the band practice room. At midnight, the company clerk woke me up. He handed me a paper and a flashlight. "Sir, please take a look at this one."

It read: Corcoran D. Cook.

We went looking for Corcoran D. Cook. A sergeant brought him, sleepy and blinking, to the orderly room. Had he, we asked, heard the instructions about filling in the middle name complete? He had. Would he, then, take a look at this? He looked, and seemed unimpressed. Why, we demanded further, if he understood the instructions, had he filled in a D. for his middle name?

"Sir," he said, "D. is my middle name."

* * *

Finally we believed him. Nobody in our provincial experience had ever had an inital for a middle name, but it was conceded a possibility. So we made a marginal note relative to Corcoran D. Cook, and attached a letter to the Major, and let the report go in. The Major wrote a note to somebody and passed the papers along. I like to think that the next man wrote, and the next, and the next, and that even now, in some Lieutenant General's office in Washington, there reposes a dossier of l'affaire Cook, an exegesis on the difficulties of having D. for a middle name.

* * *

And so, to Margaret Williamson—take heart. Middle names can be a trial.

JOHN F. HAYES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Topical, London

"PEDDLER'S PITCH": *A Painting by Fred Roe*

WITH A BACKGROUND that evokes thoughts of "The Old Curiosity Shop," this carefully reconstructed mid-Victorian scene is redolent of Dickensian sentiment. The interest centers round the little girl captivated by the brightly colored pottery "Toby" jug which the peddler so enticingly offers for sale. Her delight is watched by her mother with faintly amused indulgence, an indulgence, one feels, that will probably be extended by coaxing until the desired treasure is secured. The peddler's eloquence engages the passing attention of a street loafer. He earns a precarious living as an unlicensed porter—a once familiar character on the streets of London—and is carrying the portmanteau, or small leather trunk of the period.

The painting tells its story with simple charm. It is neither realistic nor imaginative, but a pleasing illustration of a bygone age, now mellowed in conception by the romantic fiction of that age's most celebrated novelist. Particular care is shown in the treatment of the details of costumes and the unpacked wares. The scoop coal scuttle, pewter plates, tankards with thumb-pieces, and the iron lantern—similar to the one hung up on the shop front—help to build up a Victorian environment. Mr. Roe is a connoisseur of such period accessories and has written authoritative works on old furniture. As a painter he is versatile. He is represented in many English galleries, his name being associated with battle and historical scenes, portraits, and landscapes.

Bird Song in Rain

The shower has passed; lightning over the far hills
plays like stems of burning grass in a shifting wind,
and thunder like the sound of waterfalls echoes and dies.
Only the rain lingers; it falls on leaves and roof;
it murmurs like the steady breathing of one asleep.
And in the quiet rain the birds have started singing:
robin and songsparrow, catbird, wren, and oriole;
the bluebird warbling over the spring nest now empty.
Their music flows like water, like the slow rain
touching the earth so gently.
Surely no hour is sweeter
than this that follows after storm. Now let the dog
and rabbit play together; let all our ancient enmities
be done with and forgotten; let none but gentle sounds
fall on the earth, and let each thing go unafraid.

FRED LAPE

Botticelli's Fame Was of Slow Growth

IN LEONARDO'S-TREATISE on painting only one contemporary is mentioned by name—Sandro Botticelli. This preeminence may be due to chance only, but to some will rather appear a result of deliberate judgment; for people have begun to find out the charm of Botticelli's work, and his name, little known in the last century, is quietly becoming important. In the middle of the fifteenth century he had already anticipated much of that meditative subtlety, which is sometimes supposed peculiar to the great imaginative workman of its close. Leaving the simple religion which had occupied the followers of Giotto for a century, and the simple naturalism which had grown out of it, a thing of birds and flowers only, he sought inspiration in what to him were the works of the modern world, the writings of Dante and Boccaccio, and in new readings of his own of classical stories; or, if he painted religious incidents, painted them with an under-current of original sentiment, which touches you as the real matter of the picture through the veil of its ostensible subject. . . .

But after all, it may be asked, is a painter like Botticelli—a secondary painter, a proper subject for general criticism? There are a few great painters, like Michelangelo or Leonardo, whose work has become a force in general culture, partly for this very reason that they have absorbed into themselves all such workmen as Sandro Botticelli. . . . But, besides these great men, there is a certain number of artists who have a distinct faculty of their own by which they convey to us a peculiar quality of pleasure which we cannot get elsewhere; and these, too, have their place in general culture, and must be interpreted to it by those who have felt their charm strongly, and are often the object of a special diligence and a consideration wholly affectionate, just because there is not about them the stress of a great name and authority. Of this select number Botticelli is one. He has the freshness, the uncertain and diffident promise which belongs to the earlier Renaissance itself, and makes it perhaps the most interesting period of the mind. In studying his work one begins to understand to how great a place in human culture the art of Italy had been called.—WALTER PATER, in "Sandro Botticelli."

Finding Time for Reading

UNDER THE high pressure of present-day living, how is time for reading to be found? This question is often propounded as unanswerable. Its only answer is that those who care for books will somehow, slowly, as years go by, come to know them widely and well. Those protestants who "love reading, but never have a minute for it," in that plea invalidate their claim; for we all find time for the things most vital to us. Even half-an-hour of daily reading will after six months have brought a rich reward. An hour a day, retrieved perhaps in fragments from the grasp of daily routine, counts for more than would seem possible until its results are seen in perspective. Arnold Bennett wrote in his diary in 1908: "Decided that I must confine reading newspapers to odd moments, and read every day some part of a serious work of instruction and also some verses." . . .

Magazines are far more widely read than books; but not by those who know the joys and values of reading. Magazines and newspapers—both dominant factors in American mass culture—are no more than accessories or deterrents to reading; they do not signify that wide ranging and rich adventure in the world of books that is real reading. Magazines have their place, their own usefulness; but no magazine can take the place of standard books. There are periodicals of literary value, of scholarly, technical, or specialized importance, essential to scholars and scientific and technical workers and to men and women in every field. But if more Americans would read good books and cease reading promiscuous popular magazines we should have a higher level of general education and intelligence.—From the Introduction to "Living With Books," by HELEN E. HAINES. (New York: Columbia University Press.)

Confidence and Protection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BECAUSE THE HUMAN MIND is prone to rely upon human ingenuity and material means rather than to have confidence in spiritual facts, mankind has gone on suffering the blows of misfortune and adversity. Isaiah rebukes the turning away from God to seek aid in matter in these words (Isaiah 30:15): "Thus saith the Lord God, the Holy One of Israel; In returning and rest shall ye be saved; in quietness and in confidence shall be your strength: and ye would not."

Christian Science makes it clear that suffering is an error of physical sense, the antithesis of spiritual sense, and that through spiritual understanding we may begin now effectively to protect ourselves from human misery. God, divine Mind, is All-in-all; and all that is required of us for our protection is that we turn to God through spiritual-mindedness. Mentally to wander into the byways of evil and error, even as to make mistakes in mathematics, is not conducive to harmony.

When we rest in the consciousness of God's presence and power, we are assured of protection from the suggestions of evil. We must have faith and confidence in the power of divine Love to shield us from error, and to provide for that which is requisite to our human need. Because divine Principle is omnipotent, evil is impotent. Material theories and false doctrines instill fear rather than confidence in the human heart, because they promulgate the belief in the reality and power of evil. Material systems credit evil with having power, and sometimes assert its superiority, for it may seem temporarily to master good. These erroneous and oppressive doctrines are disproved by Christian Science, which states and proves the omnipotence of God, good, and the consequent powerlessness of evil.

On page 368 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy avers, "The confidence inspired by Science lies in the fact that Truth is real and error is unreal." Here is teaching that should rejoice every heart and be welcomed by every individual. The unreality of evil offers the only adequate protection from harm; for if evil were real, in any degree, there would always remain the possibility of harm from its influence. But evil is unreal, therefore powerless, substanceless. Fear of its claims and assertions is destroyed when we know that belief in evil as real gives evil the only power it ever seems to have. Spiritual enlightenment, indeed, has pointed the way to safety, and protects us from harm along our way.

Christian Science reveals man to be God's perfect reflection, never subject to danger or trouble. To identify oneself as spiritual, rather than as corporeal and limited, is to render oneself strong to overcome the multitudinous errors of sense. As we recognize the fact that in our true selfhood we are spiritual, we can prove that we are not subject to the dangers which attend the false belief that man is material. In his letter to the Philippians Paul declares (Philippians 3:3), "We . . . worship God in the spirit, . . . and have no confidence in the flesh." We are truly protected as we gain scientific confidence in immortal Truth and Love.

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy states that "trustworthiness is the foundation of enlightened faith" (p. 15). In order to be courageous and confident, we must be true to divine Principle. Disobedience, disloyalty, and evasion of duties do not inspire us with assurance or a feeling of the security which is gained by reliance on immortal Truth. We must be faithful to the highest understanding we have gained, for thus shall we be led to greater spiritual understanding of immutable Love and its almightiness. Christian Science reveals the scientific method of reliance upon divine Principle, and demands spiritual integrity and uprightness.

We have faith in God, good, and His marvelous sustaining power, proportionately as we understand Him, for power and authority come with spiritual understanding. Thus will be proved true Mrs. Eddy's words (*ibid.*, p. 319), "Having faith in the divine Principle of health and spiritually understanding God, sustains man under all circumstances." Loyalty to God, everlasting Life and Love, bids us disbelieve the false suggestions of disaster and danger, springing from a misconception of Him.

When we come to see that we have to be obedient to Truth in order to realize divine protection, since love is not bestowed partially or spasmodically, we shall have gained a most hopeful outlook. God's benevolence is universal, unvarying, and abundant; all we have to do is to become consciously aware and receptive of His continuous tenderness and care.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Confidenza e Protezione

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

POICHÈ LA MENTE UMANA tende a contare sull'ingegnosità umana e su mezzi materiali anzicchè fidarsi nei fatti spirituali, l'umanità ha continuato a sopportare le percosse della disgrazia e dell'avversità. Isaia biasima il volgersi via da Dio per cercare aiuto nella materia con queste parole (Isaia 30:15): "Così avea detto il Signore, l'Eterno, il Santo d'Israele: Nel tornare a me e nel tenervi in riposo sarà la vostra salvezza; nella calma e nella fiducia sarà la vostra forza; ma voi non l'avete voluto!"

La Scienza Cristiana rende chiaro che il soffrire è un errore del senso fisico, l'antitesi del senso spirituale, e che per mezzo della comprensione spirituale possiamo cominciare ora a proteggerci efficacemente dalla miseria umana. Dio, Mente divina, è Tutto-in-tutto; e tutto ciò che si richiede da noi per la nostra protezione è che ci volgiamo a Dio per mezzo della mentalità spirituale. Vagare mentalmente per i sentieri tortuosi del male e dell'errore, sì da fare persino errori di matematica, non conduce all'armonia.

Quando ci riposiamo nella consapevolezza della presenza e potenza di Dio, noi siamo sicuri di protezione dalle suggestioni del male. Dobbiamo aver fede e fiducia nella potenza del divino Amore a proteggerci dall'errore, ed a provvederci di ciò che occorre per il nostro bisogno umano. Poichè il divino Principio è onnipotente, il male è impotente. Teorie materiali e dottrine false instillano la paura anzicchè la fiducia nel cuore umano, perchè proclamano la credenza nella realtà e nella potenza del male. I sistemi materiali attribuiscono potenza al male ed a volte ne asseriscono la superiorità, poichè può sembrare di quando in quando che domini il bene. Queste dottrine errate ed oppressive vengono confutate dalla Scienza Cristiana, che dichiara e dimostra l'onnipotenza di Dio, il bene, e la conseguente impotenza del male.

A pagina 368 di *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, Mary Baker Eddy asserisce: "La fiducia ispirata dalla Scienza consiste nel fatto che la Verità è reale e l'errore irreale". Ecco un insegnamento che dovrebbe rallegrare ogni cuore ed essere il benvenuto ad ogni individuo. L'irrealtà del male offre l'unica protezione sufficiente dal danno; poichè se il male fosse reale, in qualsiasi grado, rimarrebbe sempre la possibilità di danno dalla sua influenza. Ma il male è irreale, quindi impotente, privo di sostanza. La paura delle sue pretese ed asserzioni viene distrutta quando sappiamo che la credenza nel male come reale offre al male la sola potenza che sembra mai di avere. L'illuminazione spirituale, invero, ha mostrato la via verso la sicurezza e ci protegge dal male lungo la strada.

La Scienza Cristiana rivela che l'uomo è la perfetta riflessione di Dio, mai soggetto a pericolo o a difficoltà. Identificare sè stesso come spirituale, anzicchè come corporeo e limitato, significa rendersi forte per sopraffare i molteplici errori del senso. In quanto che riconosciamo il fatto che nel nostro vero essere noi siamo spirituali, possiamo dimostrare che non siamo soggetti ai pericoli che accompagnano la falsa credenza che l'uomo è materiale. Nella sua lettera ai Filippesi Paolo dichiara (Filippesi 3:3): "Noi . . . offriamo il nostro culto per mezzo dello Spirito di Dio, . . . e non ci confidiamo nella carne". Noi siamo veramente protetti in quanto che acquistiamo fiducia scientifica nella Verità ed Amore immortali.

In *Science and Health* Mrs. Eddy dichiara che "la fidatezza è la base della fede illuminata" (pag. 15). Per essere coraggiosi e fiduciosi, dobbiamo essere fedeli al divino Principio. La disobbedienza, la slealtà e l'evasione dei doveri non ci ispirano fiducia od un sentimento di sicurezza che viene ottenuto col la confidenza nella Verità immortale. Dobbiamo essere fedeli alla più alta comprensione che abbiamo raggiunto, poichè così noi saremo guidati a maggior comprensione spirituale dell'Amore immutabile e della sua onnipotenza. La Scienza Cristiana rivela il metodo scientifico della confidenza nel Principio divino, e richiede integrità e rettitudine spirituali.

Noi abbiamo fede in Dio, il bene, e nella Sua meravigliosa potenza sostenente, nella misura colla quale Lo comprendiamo, poichè potenza ed autorità accompagnano la comprensione spirituale. Così vengono dimostrate vere le parole di Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 319): "Aver fede nel divino Principio della salute e comprendere spiritualmente Dio, sostiene l'uomo in tutte le circostanze". Lealtà a Dio, Vita ed Amore eterni, ci ordina di non credere alle false suggestioni di disastro e di pericolo, che sorgono da un concetto erroneo di Lui.

Quando ci rendiamo conto che dobbiamo essere obbedienti alla Verità per realizzare la divina protezione, poichè l'amore non viene concesso parzialmente ed a scatti, avremo ottenuto un punto di vista quanto mai ripieno di speranza. La benevolenza di Dio è universale, invariabile ed abbondante; tutto ciò che dobbiamo fare è di divenire consciamente consapevoli e ricettivi della Sua continua compassione e sollecitudine.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Long Hours' Stirring

The grain-fields yellow in the moving dust,
And bend beneath this sun; and bend again
More sharply, with their freighted ripening;
And to the wide, relentless moods of men
Who bundle tawny vagaries in sheaves
Nor pause to feel the scar their harvest leaves.

LEONE RICE GRELLE

The
Christian Science
Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Single copies or subscriptions may be procured at any Christian Science Reading Room, or order and remittance may be sent direct to the publisher, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science Movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

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Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1940

N.E. Awaiting Defense Visit By Roosevelt

President coming to Boston during inspection trip of vital work in nation's protection.

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP) —President Roosevelt arranged to leave his Hudson Valley estate today for his second survey tour of the Nation's defense facilities, heading into New England for a three-day swing that will return him to Washington Tuesday.

Going first to New Hampshire, the President will visit the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, the Boston Navy Yard, and the Army Arsenal at Watertown, Mass., tomorrow.

He will spend Sunday at sea, and wind up the trip Monday with visits to the naval training station, war college and torpedo factory at Newport, R. I., the site of a new naval air base in the same State, the submarine base at New London, Conn., and the Electric Boat Company plant at Groton, Conn.

In the area to be visited, naval ships which cost approximately $181,900,000 are under construction or have just been launched. These include the $70,000,000 battleship Massachusetts and two $18,000,000 cruisers at the Bethlehem Steel Company plant in Quincy, Mass., five submarines costing $27,500,000 at Portsmouth and nine destroyers valued at $58,400,000 at Boston Navy Yard and Quincy.

Mr. Roosevelt leaves Hyde Park late today on the first leg of the trip. He will arrive in Portsmouth, N. H., early Saturday to inspect the Navy Yard, which now is building five submarines.

He then will go by boat to Boston, where in the Navy Yard six vessels are under construction, after which he will drive to the Army Arsenal at near-by Watertown, Mass.

Always an ardent fisherman, the President Saturday night will turn from work to pleasure and will go out from Boston for a leisurely cruise to Newport, R. I., trying his hand. The Newport arrival is set for Monday.

The Navy has a training station, war college, and torpedo factory there. Afterward he will cross Narragansett Bay to inspect the site of a large new naval air station, and then cruise to New London, Conn., for an inspection of the Navy's submarine base and of the plant of the Electric Boat Company, in Groton, Conn., which is building submarines. The party will return to Washington by train on Tuesday.

This will be the President's second tour of America's defenses—more are expected to follow. Little over a week ago, he spent a day inspecting defense facilities in the Norfolk, Va., area.

Accompanying Mr. Roosevelt will be Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox; Commerce Secretary Harry Hopkins; Brig. Gen. E. M. Watson, Secretary and Military Aide to the President; Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, White House physician, and Capt. Daniel J. Callaghan, Naval Aide.

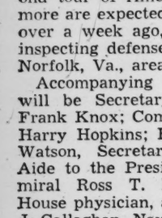
Chairman David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, of the Senate Naval Committee, will join the party at Portsmouth; Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, at Newport, R. I.; Gov. Raymond Baldwin of Connecticut, Senators Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut, and John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, at New London, Conn.

W. F. Schrafft Workers To Take Moonlight Sail

Approximately 300 W. F. Schrafft and Sons employees, members of the Men's and Women's Clubs of the concern, will be aboard the SS. Steel Pier tonight on its three-hour moonlight sail through the lower harbor and along the coast line.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair with slight temperature change this afternoon, tonight and Saturday, becoming cloudy Saturday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 60's; gentle to moderate west shifting to easterly on Saturday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; cooler in the north portion.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest and west winds over north portion and moderate northeast winds today becoming fresh on Saturday in the south portion; weather, partly cloudy tonight, becoming cloudy on Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	80	New Orleans	77	82
Chicago	72	88	New York	74	87
Denver	56	88	Philadelphia	70	85
Los Angeles	60	88	San Francisco	56	65
Miami	78	90	Washington	70	91
Minneapolis	68	90			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Aug. 9.
B—Maximum, Aug. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:31 p. m.; height, 10.6 feet.
Saturday, 5:00 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:25 tonight.

Brookline Girl's Stage Rise Exception to Usual Long Climb

A debutante yesterday—an actress today. That's the story of Miss Leila Ernst, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Ernst of Crafts Road, Brookline, who is appearing with the South Shore Players at Cohasset.

Of course this transition hasn't really taken place quite as easily and quickly as all this might imply, although for that matter when one stops to think of the years that some girls spend around the theater without any recognition whatsoever, it has been practically over night. However, the idea on a minor scale began when Miss Ernst was a child (and that's not many years back), and her first interest in expression and dramatics took place.

Miss Ernst's interest proved to be not merely a phase or a stage. Rather it was such a genuine interest in the theater that even before she made her debut she had enjoyed one summer as an apprentice with the company at Ogunquit, Maine. For that matter, her ability (to say nothing of her good diction, flaxen hair and good looks) had even been recognized to the extent that she was called upon to play an interesting second lead when there was a sudden vacancy in the cast. So it is small wonder that the girl felt encouraged.

Even her debutante year (she was formally presented with the 1937-38 crop of Boston debs), with its many teas and parties and general good times, couldn't soft-pedal her ambitions in the least; so she attended Leland Powers School—filling her time with classes in vocal expression, pantomime and what not. Which is of course enjoyable; but nevertheless it's work.

Then came a season at the Bass Rocks Theater in Gloucester and, soon after, her chance as a featured player in a gay musical that opened in Boston last year, "Too Many Girls." She continued on and played with the show in New York for some time, whence came her opportunity to make a screen test with Paramount Pictures.

There followed the trip to Hollywood, to play a part in a forthcoming movie about the Aldrich Family. All of which she tells us she adored, from the climate to the people, to the interviews and the photographs which were taken and which now look back at her when she opens up a new movie magazine.

For the summer months she's back in the theater; Cohasset this week, Ogunquit next—excellent training for this girl who sensibly insists that there's still much to be learned—not to mention the fact that it's lots of fun. As to the secret of her success so far, she has no definite answer, but one rather thinks it's because of the fact that she has really worked hard to do well whatever she attempted, and that bigger parts have found their way to her because of her natural enthusiasm for the theater which has allowed her to thrill to the chance of even the smallest part.

Best of all, her career doesn't seem to have changed her at all, for she's still Leila Ernst (pronounced Lila, by the way), charming and gracious to meet, bubbling over with life; yet frankly grateful for the many good things that have come her way during the past few years.

J. T. H.

© Paramount

Leila Ernst

Young Brookline society woman now appearing at New England summer theaters and who also had a part in a Hollywood motion picture yet to be released.

Boston Folk to Get Close-Up Of President on Arsenal Trip

Residents of Boston, Cambridge, aWtertown, and Charlestown will have an opportunity to see the Chief Executive of the Nation in a friendly close-up late to-morrow afternoon, if they congregate along the route announced today for his trip to Watertown Arsenal after an inspection of the Charlestown Navy Yard from 3 to 4:45 p. m.

They will have two opportunities, for the President and his party, including the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce, will retrace the route on return to Charlestown to board the Presidential yacht Potomac, which will then head for Newport, R. I.

Elaborate precautions have been taken to guard the cavalcade between the Navy Yard and the Arsenal, and the run will be uninterrupted.

President Roosevelt is making his first visit to New England since July 18, 1938, when his son, John, was married to Miss Anne Clark at Nahant. In 1936, the President made two visits: in the interest of his campaign, when he addressed 250,000 at dusk on Boston Common, and to Commencement in the year of Harvard's observance of its tercentenary.

United States Secret Service operatives, meeting with heads of the Boston Police, the police of the Metropolitan District Commission, and the Cambridge police, today worked out details for the safety of President Roosevelt in connection with his inspection tour.

Following a conference of Acting Commissioner Edward W. Fallon of the Boston Police Department, Supt. Edward M. Woods of the M. D. C., and Capt. John J. Canney, Chief of Detectives of the Cambridge police, and the Secret Service men at police headquarters at noon, it was announced that the President and his party will reach the Navy Yard in Charlestown on the Potomac at about 3 p. m., after the run down from the inspection tour at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard.

500 Policemen Over Route

The President will spend an hour and a half to an hour and three quarters in the Charlestown Yard and about 4:45 will begin the automobile ride to the Watertown Arsenal over a route safeguarded by a detail of 500 policemen.

This route was given out at Police Headquarters as follows:

Water Street, Charlestown, to Joiner, to Chelsea Street, to City Square; along Rutherford Avenue to Washington Street, to Austin; across Prison Point Bridge to the Cambridge side. Then the entourage will proceed out Memorial Drive past M. I. T. to the Larz Anderson Bridge into Brighton, follow the Soldiers' Field Road to Arsenal Street and the Charles River Road to the North Beacon Street entrance to the Arsenal.

The Presidential party will remain at the Arsenal at least one hour and then will return over the same route to Charlestown to board the Potomac and head for Newport, R. I.

Boston will know of the President's arrival when 21 guns roar out a salute as he steps ashore at the Navy Yard. The national anthem will be played with the Marine guard at salute. The President will be received by the Commandant, Rear Admiral W. T. Tarrant, U. S. N., and his staff and conducted through the yard.

Salute of 21 Guns

At Watertown the President will be met by Col. R. W. Case, commanding the Arsenal, and Col. John Mather, production manager. The President will be shown the Army's principal research laboratory for the development of anti-aircraft guns, and he will be shown a plant galvanized into 24-hour, six-days-a-week activity, employing some 2,500 men. Only a short time ago, this same plant employed only 80 machinists and was comparatively idle.

No social engagements have been planned for the President's visit. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is away from Boston on a vacation, and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall left last night for his mother's summer home at North Haven, Maine, where he will spend the week end with his family. Governor Saltonstall will return to the State House Tuesday.

Job Increase Credited To Defense Work

Saltonstall says 100,000 more are employed in Bay State than were two years ago.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 9—Pointing out that 100,000 more people are employed today in Massachusetts than at this time two years ago, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, addressing members of the Harvard Club of Berkshire County here last night, credited the Nation's accelerated defense program with much of the increase in employment.

Business activity, the Governor said, is about 4 per cent higher than last year, pay rolls are up 7 per cent, and the cost of living, he asserted, is down. The Governor said that New England, so far in the defense program, had received about one-fifth of the total orders.

In an informal discourse on the relationships and possible co-operation between a State Government and the Federal Government, the Governor, in his first address to an alumni group since he became President of the Harvard Alumni, asserted that local and State units of Government must practice the strictest economy and demonstrate the most exacting honesty and efficiency so the Nation can pay out the billions necessary for defense.

Warns of Future Burdens

"If not," he warned, "we will pass on an overwhelming burden to our children."

Continuing, he outlined measures taken and to be taken by the State. The National Guard's 26th Massachusetts Division, he said, is regarded as one of the best throughout the country, and is now enlisted to full strength as requested by the Federal Government, though not to full wartime strength. The division is now training at Potsdam, N. Y., where, he said, he expects to go himself next week.

On the nonmilitary side, he continued, 270 local committees throughout the State, consisting of civilian leaders, are "ready to help in a general way." If an emergency arises, he said, they will be organized and co-ordinated to provide such vital services as fire, police, and food.

The Governor particularly emphasized the need of conducting public affairs in a manner that would cause youth to have confidence in Democratic government. He underlined the need for bringing the national economy to a condition where youth can be absorbed into the constructive, productive scheme of things.

College Men and Work

"We are doing what we can to get young people to work. At a recent conference with heads of colleges, including Wellesley, Radcliffe, Harvard, M. I. T. and others, we found that the average college graduate is working. About 80 per cent of the graduates are employed, while in the technically trained, practically 100 per cent are employed, President Compton told us. With the other young citizens, who have not had college training, we have not done so well. A breakdown of figures from our employment agencies shows that 20 per cent of the unemployed are less than 25 years old, which shows where an important part of our problem is."

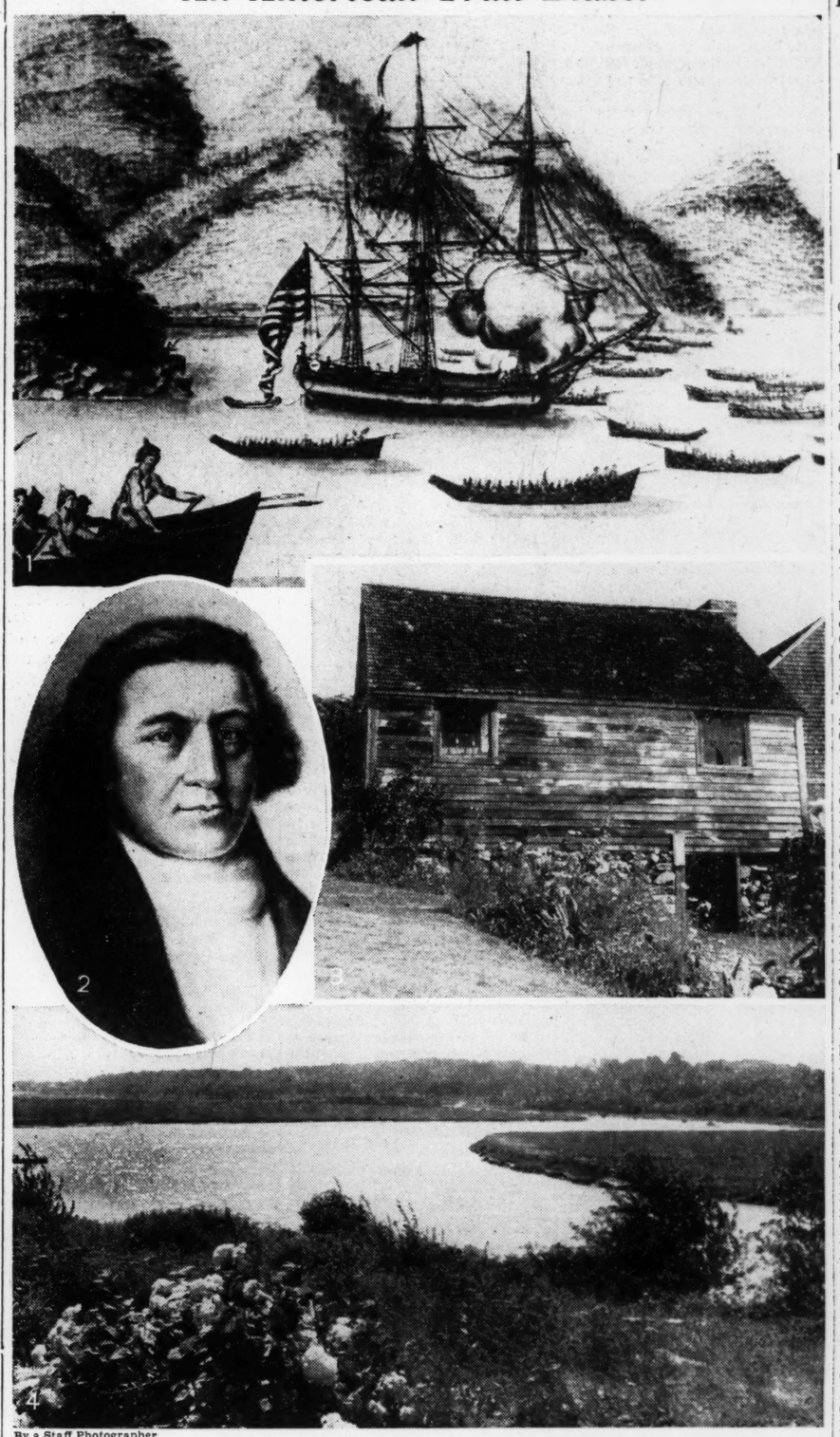
Along these lines the Governor mentioned the vocational program, aided by Federal funds and carried out by the State and municipalities, and the apprentice plan which officials of the Associated Industries are attempting to promote in industry, though industry, remarked the Governor, is "wary" of the idea.

Next year, Governor Saltonstall concluded, State Education Commissioner Walter F. Downey will report to the Legislature on a plan to give young people employment, based on a State-wide survey which he is now studying. This is "all based on the theory," declared Governor Saltonstall, "that this is the best type of government yet devised, and that we must see that our young people have confidence in it and will not seek to change it for another form."

Patriotic 'Creed' By Harvard Group

A group of Harvard summer school students and faculty members has published "A Creed for All Who Love America" and is distributing it this week at the school.

An American Trail Blazer



By a Staff Photographer

The Columbia Set a Series of Precedents

Boston ship was the first to carry the Stars and Stripes around the world, first to trade in Pacific Northwest, first to sail the Columbia River, which bears ship's name. (1) The Columbia. (2) Capt. Robert Gray. (3) Boat shed at Scituate, Mass., where the Columbia was built. (4) View at Scituate

Columbia's Trip Opened Sea Era

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A little gray ship with a crew as tattered as its sails was sighted off the Cape, pointing for Boston, 150 years ago today, Aug. 9, 1790, and the pulse of New World history began to pound with accelerated beat. For this 86-foot boat was the Columbia, first Yankee ship to carry the Stars and Stripes around the globe, first to find the Columbia River and give it a name; and—most important of all—first to open trade in the fabulous Pacific Northwest, thereby heralding Clipper ships and gold rushes, and Ming vases on Beacon Hill and good Skookum apples in the Okanogan Valley.

Some hint of the great things to come must have communicated itself to Old Boston Town, for early next morning several hundred persons were along the quay to see the Columbia round Castle Island, where it fired a 13-gun salute, and drop anchor in the harbor—home after three years at sea. They cheered as Capt. Robert Gray and his crew came ashore, and they gasped as they glimpsed Attoo, sometime called the Crown Prince of Hawaii, as he strode beside the Captain attired from head to foot in a brilliant yellow and crimson cloak made of the tiny feathers of the rare Oo bird.

A procession formed, of men who had a story to tell and of those eager to hear it, and they marched up to Gov. John Hancock's mansion on Beacon Hill where Captain Gray reported to his owners and to the Governor of the Commonwealth of his voyage, destined to stand as the first episode in perhaps the new Nation's most consequential exploration.

Story of Wild Adventure

The story Captain Gray spun out was one of wild adventure in which men were slain by savages, it was one of cold, wind-tossed days in seas that broke above the stanch craft and tore at her sails, of hot, tropical days, of hurricanes, of calms, of short rations and strange, native foods.

The Columbia, 212 tons, was fairly large for its day, small, of course, by present standards. It had been built by James Briggs down on the North River between Scituate and Marshfield, a stanch little two-decker, mounting 10 guns, that had caught the practiced eye of Joseph Barrell, merchant, and his friend and business associate, Charles Bulfinch, whose charming buildings, including the Massachusetts State House, were to mark him as one of the burgeoning Nation's premier architects.

These two wealthy men, who were traveled enough to know that this world has many horizons, were also schooled sufficiently to read Capt. James Cook's reports to the Royal Geographic Society on his discoveries in the Pacific.

Start of Fur Barter

One phase of these reports particularly captured their interest. This dealt with the tremendous number of furs available, and eagerly traded by the natives for items of small importance, beads and knives, blankets, and such things.

A prime difficulty in post-Revolutionary trading—once the Yankees had been loosed from the bounds of Colonial status—was lack of valuable goods for export. There was some demand overseas for the homely agricultural supplies, the lumber and small hardware; but in 1787, before the era of manufactured goods, these materials were of such low value that ships were compelled to carry gold with which, in part, to buy return cargoes.

In other words, even 150 years ago, there was a foreign exchange problem. So Barrell and Bulfinch became enthused over the possibility of trading New England goods to the Indians for furs, taking the furs to Canton, which was then the world's foremost fur mart, selling them for gold, buying oriental products and returning with them to Boston, thus compounding their profits.

Since this was regarded as quite a laudable motive in the Boston of those days—no less than now—Barrell and Bulfinch began looking for partners willing to share the risk.

Six men raised $50,000 with which to outfit generously the Columbia and a small sloop named the Washington. Capt. John Kendrick of Wareham, Mass., who had gained some fame as a privateer during the Revolution, was named master of the Columbia, and Captain Gray of Tiverton, R. I., destined to be the hero of the adventure, was made master of the sloop.

Two Ships Separated

The ships left Boston Sept. 30, 1787, turning the Horn late in February, 1788. The sail up the Pacific side of South America was extremely rough, the two ships became separated in a hurricane and did not rejoin until late in August when the Columbia sailed into the Northern Bay of Nootka and found the Washington already there.

In March, the Washington set out on a cruise and at one place was surrounded by canoes, the Indians offering some 200 sea otter skins, worth about $8,000, for one chisel apiece, the best bargain of the expedition.

With a shipload of furs on hand, Captain Kendrick decided to load them all on the Columbia under Gray, who was to proceed to Hawaii, replenish his stores and continue to Canton. Kendrick decided to remain with the Washington for further trading.

Vessel Loaded With Tea

In Hawaii, Gray was cordially received, and it was there that the young Prince Attoo was placed in his hands, on the promise that Gray would find an early return passage for him from Boston.

Gray arrived in Whampoa Roads, Canton, Nov. 16, 1789, and found a depressed market for furs. Their cargo was sold, however, the ship repaired, loaded with tea and it set sail for Boston on Feb. 12, 1790. She followed the usual route around the Cape of Good Hope, pausing only at St. Helena and Ascension Islands, and arriving—as we have noted—in Boston the following Aug. 10.

Although profits of the voyage did not come up to expectations, the backers were more than pleased with Gray's report on the prospects, and within seven weeks they re-outfitted the Columbia and dispatched her on a second voyage, during which Gray established claims of discovery in connection with the Columbia River—named after his ship.

Ballot Board Drops Protest Over Coakley

Dismisses charges brought by Council candidate Bigney — Santosuosso is upheld.

The Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission today upheld the validity of Daniel H. Coakley's right to seek re-election for Councilor of the Fourth Council District, despite the vigorous protest of Robert E. Bigney, also a candidate for the Councilor post.

The Commission also dismissed charges brought by Charles W. McDermott, candidate for the Clerk of Suffolk Superior Court for civil business, against Joseph Santosuosso, who likewise is seeking election to the Clerk's office.

The biennial political skirmish between Daniel H. Coakley, Democratic member of the Executive Council, and Robert E. Bigney, council candidate, took place before the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission today.

Appearing before the Commission to protest the validity of Mr. Coakley's candidacy for renomination, Mr. Bigney charged that the nomination papers contained a fictitious residential address of Mr. Coakley. Mr. Bigney insisted that Mr. Coakley lives at Buzzards Bay although his nomination papers contained a Boston address. Mr. Coakley did not attend the hearing.

Vigorous charges of illegal election practices were made by Mr. Bigney against Councilor Coakley including the contention that Mr. Coakley had placed dummy candidates in the Fourth District council contest.

Candidate Bigney also declared that while the Council position pays only $1,000 a year Mr. Coakley spends $50,000 for re-election.

Furthermore Mr. Bigney contended that Councilor Coakley as a disbarred lawyer should not be eligible for a place on the ballot.

Referring to charges made against Councilor Coakley in the report of the special commission investigating pardons, Mr. Bigney insisted the Ballot Law Commission should rule Mr. Coakley off the ballot rather than wait for the Legislature to consider possible impeachment of Mr. Coakley on the basis of the Pardon Commission's findings.

Mr. Bigney demanded that the Ballot Law Commission investigate every candidate in the Fourth Council District. When Judge Wilfred Bolster, Chairman of the Commission, asked whether Mr. Bigney had any evidence to produce, the latter replied that the charges were his evidence, and it was up to the Board to investigate.

The Bigney-Coakley case was one of 10 in which the Commission was scheduled to hear protests today.

The first protest case heard was that against Mr. Santosuosso, former Democratic nominee for Secretary of State, Mr. McDermott, Boston attorney, charged that Mr. Santosuosso is a resident of Newton and that it is required that he be a resident of Boston to qualify for the clerk position.

Mr. McDermott produced insurance company and Registry of Motor Vehicles records to show that Mr. Santosuosso's car is registered from 122 College Road, Newton.

Representative John Vaughn, Republican of Belmont, counsel for the candidate, questioned Mr. Santosuosso who said his wife owned the Newton property and lives at that address but added that his legal address is the Parker House, Boston, where he has stayed for varying times during the past several years. He said that he has been a voter in Boston ever since he cast his first ballot.

Harbor Hospital Betterments Face Probable Savings

Details of an extensive program of improvements at Long Island Hospital, Boston municipal almshouse, on Long Island in Boston Harbor, were being worked out today by officials of the institutional department as Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's office announced today that the City Council will be asked to approve a transfer for this purpose of $53,350. The money is to come from the $252,000 special appropriation set aside to finance construction of the new men's dormitory at the institution.

The City obtained a contract price for construction of only $160,500, which is lower than had been expected. Tentative plans for the improvement program include $20,000 to install a new generator for additional electricity for the new dormitory, including new wiring and transformers.

The program also includes the complete remodeling and repainting of the serving room next to the main dining room. It also provides for new plumbing in some of the wards.

Projects to supply new buildings for the laundry may be held back pending a final report of the City's laundry facilities by the Mayor's Survey Committee. The program also calls for installing a new floor in the bakery, and painting the walls and the building of a new coal-burning incinerator.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Brother Orchid," with Edward G. Robinson. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Outside Three-Mile Limit. 2, 5:15, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"Alias the Deacon." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Private Affairs," featuring Roland Young and Nancy Kelly. 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

Fenway—
"Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10:05. Also "Girl From Avenue A," featuring Jane Withers. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"The Ramparts We Watch." 10:43 a. m., 1:31, 4:19, 7:07, 9:55. Also "Slightly Tempted," with Hugh Herbert. 9:35 a. m., 12:23, 3:11, 5:59, 8:47.

Metropolitan—
"My Love Came Back," featuring Olivia De Havilland, Jeffrey Lynn, and Eddie Albert. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Pier 13," with Lloyd Nolan and Lyn Bari. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:35.

Modern—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Golden Gloves." 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Pride and Prejudice," starring Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. Also "We Who Are Young," with Lana Turner and John Shelton. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount—
"Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also Jane Withers in "Girl from Avenue A." 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
Walt Disney Revue. 10:20 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 7:45, 10:50. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now," with Constance Cummings and Dennis O'Keefe. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25. Also "Snow White." 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30.

State—
"Pride and Prejudice," staring Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. Also "We Who Are Young," with Lana Turner and John Shelton. 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Scollay—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Golden Gloves," with Richard Denning. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Dangerous Dollars," "Action on Ice," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
March of Time's view of the Dutch East Indies; Chopin's Valse Brillante; Hollywood Stunt Act; Cruise to Haiti; All Girl Revue; Disney cartoon. Also latest newsreels.

Trans-Lux—
"The Last Alarm." 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10. Also "The Informer," with Victor McLaglen. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Uptown—
"Tom Brown's Schooldays," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 2:40, 5:40, 8:45. Also "Untamed," featuring Ray Milland and Patricia Morison. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:15.

University—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart. 2:55, 6:15, 9:45. Also "Forty Little Mothers," with Eddie Cantor. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Radio—Page 10

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Composition by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

'Pride and Prejudice'

The Arts in Boston

"Pride and Prejudice," in the version now at the State and Orpheum, is a handsomely produced period film, based on the dramatization of Jane Austen's novel which Helen Jerome prepared for the stage some five years ago. Though there may be some changes in detail, the movie narrative seems to follow the general outlines of the original story about the five marriageable Bennet daughters, their match-making mother and sympathetic father, and the young gentlemen who came to the quiet corner of England where the Bennet family resided a century and more ago.

Robert Z. Leonard, who directed, and Hunt Stromberg, who produced for M-G-M, have assembled an imposing cast. Greer Garson as the quick-witted Elizabeth Bennet and Laurence Olivier as the haughty Mr. Darcy, whose pride eventually capitulated before her, head the list. Edmund Gwenn and Mary Boland are the Bennet parents; and Maureen O'Sullivan, Ann Rutherford, Heather Angel, and Marsha Hunt, the other four Bennet daughters. Edna May Oliver is the doughty Lady Catherine de Bourgh; Melville Cooper, the obsequious Mr. Collins who steadily marvelled at her condescension, and Karen Morley, the girl who became his bride when he was finally convinced that Miss Elizabeth Bennet would not. Frieda Inescort as the snobbish Miss Bingley and Bruce Lester as her kindly brother are among the other conspicuous figures.

The difficulty in transferring such a story to the screen seems to lie in the fact that it is concerned more with characterization than with eventful narrative. Miss Austen's quiet humors and delicate touches are not easy to capture. Perhaps in the effort to conceal the slenderness of the plot, some of the players tend to pursue the humors too vigorously. The balance should lean not in the direction of farcical emphasis but quiet comedy.

Miss Garson does well when Miss Bennet is verbally fencing with Mr. Darcy, but perhaps she is at her best when the lady begins to realize that the gentleman has admirable qualities beneath his forbidding exterior. Mr. Olivier as Darcy has a difficult assignment, for the character, during the first half of the story at least, is hardly a likable one. He acts with the seriousness that the part demands.

Mr. Gwenn has a rich opportunity and gives a delightful portrayal of the quietly humorsome Mr. Bennet. His performance provides some of the high spots in the film. Miss Oliver, at the other end of the scale, bounces through the comic role of Lady Catherine de Bourgh with an enthusiasm that is irresistible. There is something of caricature about Mr. Collins, and Mr. Cooper plays the part for its amusing values, but even in caricature there is a finished quality to his work. The supporting roles in general are capably done.

"We Who Are Young," the other feature film, is a drama about the problems of a young couple in New York. The cast includes Lana Turner, John Shelton, Gene Lockhart, Grant Mitchell, and Henry Armetta. **E. F. M.**

'The Ramparts We Watch'

Skillful editing of newsreel history and the knowing evocation of American small-town atmosphere are the two outstanding accomplishments of "The Ramparts We Watch," a new departure in feature films that came to the Keith Memorial yesterday. It is a combination of fact, fiction, interpretation, and opinion. Whether or not this first full-length effort by the March of Time producers signifies the beginning of a trend, it is an interesting experiment especially when one considers the subject matter in relation to the present world situation.

"The Ramparts We Watch" has no bearing on the book of the same name by George Fielding Eliot. It is a history of the events leading up to the United States entry into the last war. The Staff under whose direction the film was produced have been content to contrive a superficial chronicle of conditions and events. Perhaps this method of approach can be defended as objective but it is certainly far from being complete.

The theme of the film is suggested by introductory shots of Plymouth Rock. After a brief visual prelude, the camera makes its way to a small American town on New Year's eve, 1914. The prosperity, the complacency, the ignorance of European conditions and their relation to American affairs are recaptured in succeeding sequences. Throughout the picture, the newsreel shots are the most interesting. But many of the genre scenes have been expertly written and played with genuine feeling by the large cast.

What is the feeling of the film itself? So far as this reviewer is concerned, the main point is left obscure. Obviously, it is anti-German, pro-American unity, security, and independence. But the issues are never really clarified. Moreover, the subject and its documentary style of treatment seem to call for something more trenchant than a folk chronicle. Terseness has been the March of Time's signal characteristic to date. "The Ramparts We Watch" has sacrificed this and put little in its place.

The film is not without decided appeal to emotion. For this reason, its semi-truth and semi-fiction need viewing with a greater objective scrutiny than is usually required from film goers. Whether intentionally or not, the resounding implication of the new March of Time production seems to be that what we need to watch most of all are the ramparts of thought.

The second feature at the Keith Memorial is a farcical affair entitled, "Slightly Tempted," with Hugh Herbert, Peggy Moran, and Johnny Downs. **J. B.**

'Mystery Sea Raider'

Now is the season for films like "Mystery Sea Raider." The new Paramount and Fenway feature is a sea yarn about a captain and his girl who became unwitting dupes of a German spy plot.

Onslow Stevens lends the chief distinguishing note with his performance of a German officer. Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon are the romantic leads. The clever trick photography and special effects which went into making "Mystery Sea Raider" deserved a better plot.

Jane Withers triumphs again as "The Girl From Avenue A," in a story about a tough youngster who breaks—literally and metaphorically—into polite society.

Gets Insurance Post

Hyman E. Slobodkin of Brookline, for seven years associated with the Security Mutual Insurance Company as broker, agent and supervisor, has been designated General Agent for the Boston area.

Home Again for This Crew

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Area Naval Reservists Return From Cruise

Lieut. Commander J. Y. Dannenberg, U. S. N., in command of the United States Destroyer Broome, is shown reviewing the 75 members of the Lynn Division of the United States Naval Reserve, which arrived in Boston aboard the Broome this morning.

Labor Urges Continued Aid For Britain

Increased aid to Britain was voted by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor at its session yesterday.

President Roosevelt was asked to continue and extend his support of the British in their defense of democracy in a resolution adopted late yesterday. His foreign policy was indorsed together with his national defense program. Financial contributions to the British cause were approved.

"The English forces, as at present constituted, representing the aims of all the democracies in this tremendous world struggle, are in urgent need of the support of all who are still capable of expressing in voice and deed their desire to perpetuate free institutions," the convention declared.

Final victory for the Nazi dictatorship, the delegates voted, would mean serfdom for the workers of many nations.

Condemnation of "Fascism, Naziism, Communism or any other form of totalitarianism" was voted, and the convention pledged "all moral and financial support" to trade unionists abroad whose labor organizations have recently been crushed by dictatorships.

Rapping the American Communist Party as changing its peace and war policies "only to serve the Moscow Government," the convention advised the executive council of the Federation to "contact other unions to plan together the defense of American labor against the treacherous activities of the Communist Party, which under the guise of peace, is acting in reality as a 'fifth column.'"

Other resolutions passed included advocacy of an increase in old-age assistance to $40 a month, a state wage-hour law, return to annual sessions of the Legislature, and a 50 per cent increase in legislators' salaries, passage of the Federal Child Labor Amendment, election of judges in preference to appointment, opposition to the closing of any public teachers' colleges, promotion of vocational training, etc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Saturday, Aug. 10

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—The Poetry Corner and Pathways to Peace.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—"Something About Danzig." DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Vienna Melodies. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Symphonic Moments. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.88m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"At the Black Dog." GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Lord Haw Haw. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Request selections. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Berlin—10:00 p. m.—Talk by E. D. Ward. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

350 Naval Reservists End Training Cruise

Approximately 350 members of the United States Naval Reserves are in Boston today following completion of their two weeks' training cruise to Washington, D. C., and Norfolk, Va.

The majority of the reserves arrived this morning on three destroyers, the Leary, McColla and Broome. The others aboard the destroyer Shubrick docked last night.

Altogether there were six reserve divisions on this cruise; two divisions each from Boston, Lynn, and Revere. There are five Naval Reserve officers to each division. The Reservists are enlisted for a period of four years, during which period they receive four annual two-week training cruises. During the cruise they put into practice what they have learned at the drill school, which meets one night weekly throughout the enlistment period.

In addition to the intensive training given the men in target practice, antiaircraft practice, fire and rescue drills, collision and abandon ship drills, each reservist received a heavy coat of tan.

Naval Reserves Return

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 9 (AP)—The United States destroyers Biddle and Hamilton brought back from a two weeks' training cruise today 155 sun-browned officers and men of the 19th and 20th divisions, United States Naval Reserves.

The group left Portland July 27 aboard the destroyers Biddle and Blakeley. While at sea orders relieved the Blakeley and the men were transferred to the Hamilton.

'My Love Came Back'

With "My Love Came Back," the Metropolitan Theater introduces a welcome breath of air-conditioned gaiety into a warm and worried world. The picture has all the flippancy, some of the charm, and quite a lot of the antic of a butterfly over a meadow. Warners might almost have called it "Three Men and Olivia de Havilland." That, in brief, is the story.

There is an elderly man (Charles Winninger), seeking to re-capture his salad days; the elderly man's son (William Orr), who tries to take matters into his own hands and then finds that his fingers are all thumbs; and lastly, the young man (Jeffrey Lynn), an innocent bystander who finds that a commission for his boss, the aforementioned elderly gentleman, can unwittingly turn into romance for himself. The whole thing is done with grace, and a swift-darting comedy style for which Kurt Bernhardt's direction deserves a gold star.

Scenarists Ivan Goff, Robert Buckner, and Earl Baldwin are also in for a generous share of 14-karat congratulations. And so are the players. Miss De Havilland continues to enhance her loveliness with wit and point. Mr. Winninger is nothing less than a "darlin' man" whatever he may be doing. Mr. Lynn seems to have gained in suavity, which is all to the good for this role of a young business executive whose heavy extra-curricular activities require neatness, diplomacy, and dispatch.

The supporting cast sparkles pleasantly with such persons as Eddie Albert, Jane Wyman, Spring Byington, Grant Mitchell, William Orr, S. Z. Sakall, and others.

But why must Hollywood persist in assuming that serious music students, conservatory heads, and music critics would look kindly upon the swinging of serious music? Why not commission someone to write attractive new music that would stand on its own staves? With this one reservation, "My Love Came Back" is utterly charming—and utterly inconsequential.

Also on the Metropolitan screen is "Pier Thirteen," a comedy cops-and-robbers melodrama in which Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari trade insults to no particular purpose but with considerable comic result.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	"Dreamer of Songs"
3:15 "Simple Melodies"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Dodgers baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Dodgers baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00 "Exploring Space"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Jack Leonard, songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Dodgers baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Vocalist; orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Tennis summary news	"Young Widder Brown"	Dodgers baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5.30 Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama.	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30 Paul Sullvan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	Sports; "Musical Ren-	News Service	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	dezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Val Ernie's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	Francis E. Kelly	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 Al Pearce and His	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Let's Dance"
7:45 Gang	"Monologues"	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Levitow's Salon Orch.
8:00 "Yankee Swapper"	Robison's Buckaroos	**Lucille Manners, Ross**	"Wings for America";	Jim and His Texas
8:15 Movie comment	"Symphony of Melody"	**Graham; orchestra**	dramatization	Ramblers
8:30 "Choose Up Sides";	"Death Valley Days";	"From Hollywood To-	"Sinfonietta"	Sport program
8:45 sports; quiz; News	dramatic sketch	day"; variety	"Sinfonietta"	Tenor and piano
9:00 Johnny Green's Or-	Harry Kogen's Orches-	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 chestra; sketch	tra; vocalists	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30 "Grand Central	**Grant Park Concert**	"What's My Name"; quiz	'Command Performance'	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Station"; drama	**Grant Park Concert**	program	dramatization	cal Album"
10:00 Public Affairs	John Barry, news	Don Ameche variety	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 Violin quartet	"Tropical Moods"	program	News Service	Billy McDonald's Orch.
10:30 **News of the War**	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	"Quiz Kids"; questions;	**Grant Park Concert**	Ken Baker's Orchestra
10:45 Music; Weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	interview	**Grant Park Concert**	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:00 News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	Sport program
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	Weather Service	Weather Service	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	The Streamliners
11:30 "Midnight Swing	"The Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Club"	"The Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review.	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam".	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	George and Dixie, songs	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Hits and Encores	"Breakfast in Bedlam".	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Music
8:30 "About Us"	Headline news; "Break-	"Birthday Salute"	"In a Mexican Patio"	Studio program
8:45 "Musical Clock"	fast in Bedlam"	"Birthday Salute"	Band Parade	Studio program
9:00 The Home Gardener	News; talk; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 News Service	"The Breakfast Club";	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Let's Be Lazy";	Don McNeill, m. c.;	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 vocalist; orch.	Dinning Sisters; orch.	Concert *Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00 "Honest Abe"; sk.	Sidney Walton's Music	"Lincoln Highway";	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	"Organesque"
10:15 Lincoln's Youth	Four Belles Quartet	dramatic series	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	"Pappy, Ezra and Zeke"
10:30 Welcome Lewis;	Joseph Gallicchio's Or-	"Bright Idea Club";	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	"Going Shopping With
10:45 Singing Bee	chestra	children's program	Dodgers baseball game	You"
11:00 News; "Improvisa-	Deep River Boys	**Chautauqua Young Peo-**	News Service	Baritone soloist
11:15 tion"	Rosa Lee, soprano	**ple's Concert**	Bennie Kreuger's Orch.	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 Dorian String	"Dance Hour"	Sports School	Bennie Kreuger's Orch.	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 Quartet	Weather; musicale	Women's Clubs program	"This Wonderful World"	Five Star News
12:00 "Country Journal".	News; Noonday Review.	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "Country Journal".	Noonday Review; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 News Service	National Farm and	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide.
12:45 "Waltz Time"	Home Hour	Piano duet	Italian music program	**Monitor Views the News**
1:00 "Keyboard Capers"	National Farm and	News Service	Don Arres, tenor	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Network speaker	Home Hour	Stamp program	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 U. S. Army Recruit-	"Luncheon at the Wal-	Leaders in Dance Time.	The McParland Twins	Ellsworth Moody, songs.
1:45 ing program	dorf"; interviews	Marimba Melodies	Sports Matinee	Adele Bailey, talk
2:00 Vera Brodsky,	Cowgirl Songstress	"I'm an American"	News Service	"Memory Lane"; vocal
2:15 pianist	N. E. News; Weather	Gardner Benedict's Orch.	"Laws and Customs"	recital
2:30 Joey Kearns' Orch.	Eastern Grass Court	Choral recital	Sport program	"Starlight Hawaiians"
2:45 Joey Kearns' Orch.	Tennis Championships	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 **U. S. Marine Band**	at Westchester Country	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Goldie White Presents.
3:15 **U. S. Marine Band**	Club, Rye, N. Y.	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Dodgers baseball game	"Console Caners"
3:30 News; Old Vienna:	National Music Camp	"Golden Melodies";	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	"Melody Mart"
3:45 string ensemble	Band	string ensemble	Dodgers baseball game	"Melody Mart"
4:00 "Bull Session"; col-	Eastern Grass Court	**Library of Congress**	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Lorraine Burton, songs
4:15 lege debate	Tennis Championships	**Chamber Concert fea-**	Dodgers baseball game	"Consolairs"
4:30 Piano and organ	Club Matinee: variety	**turing the Budapest**	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 "Buffalo Presents"	Club Matinee: variety	**String Quartet**	Dodgers baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Buffalo Presents"	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Sport program	Sport program	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 So. American Way.	Charles M. Hayes, talk	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball Scores
6:00 News; Comment	News; Dinner Dance	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance; Weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Harpsichord soloist.	"Renfrew of the Mount-	Sports; Music	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **The World Today**	ed"; dramatization	Better Business Drama.	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 **"People's Platform";**	"Message of Israel"	Betty Barrett, songs	Concert Orchestra	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 **informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	**European news**	George Sterney's Orch.	News Service
7:30 "Master Works of	Val Ernie's Orchestra	Bob Hannon, baritone	Network program	"Let's Dance"
7:45 Music"	Val Ernie's Orchestra	**H. V. Kaltenborn**	"Serenade"; recordings	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Sky Blazers";	**Radio Guild Drama:**	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Variety program
8:15 dramatization	**"Evening Call"**	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	Hawaiian music	Variety program
8:30 "The Human Ad-	"Marriage Club"; Haven	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	"Nobody's Children";	Sport program
8:45 venture"; war news	MacQuarrie, conductor.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	orphans' histories	Russian Choir
9:00 Your Hit Parade:	Gordon Jenkins' Music	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Gordon Jenkins' Music	Henry Burr; Hoosier	News Service	cal Album"
9:30 Orchestra; soloists	**Grant Park Concert:**	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	**WOR Operatic Pop Con-**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	**Women's Symphony Or.**	ty's Orchestra	**cert; Charles Carlile,**	cal Album"
10:00 Serenade"	European news	"Station E-Z-R-A";	**tenor; Jean Merrill, so-**	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	comedy sketch	**prano; chorus; orch.**	Vic Berton's Orchestra
10:30 **News of the War**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"Saturday Night in El-	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
10:45 Music; Weather	"Melody in the Night"	**Sgn. Lundeen, Minnesota**	wood"; Quinn Ryan	Danny Gool's Orchestra
11:00 News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	Harry James' Orchestra	Weather Service	Les Hite's Orchestra	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:30 Midnight Swing	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pardon us if we seem a bit exalted and up in the air at the moment . . . but the fact is that we have just had a $6,750 (yes, that's what we said) star sapphire on our finger. And we are still impressed no end; even though it did weigh us down considerably. Because after all a stone that is worth all that money is bound to be pretty big, you know.

However, we hasten to tell you that you don't have to buy a ring that big, or pay that much for a star sapphire that will impress you and the neighbors. Because for that matter they begin down as low as $25. In the event that you are not exactly on speaking terms with these much-publicized-of-late gems, they are lovely stones of grayish blue or deeper blue tones (they vary) that have within them a six-point star; the miracle of which seems to challenge natural scientific explanation. Suffice to say, it's there, with all its mystery and charm.

Mined in Ceylon, Burma, and India, these stones, despite the fact that they're rugged, are equally attractive made up in either a man's or a woman's ring. The setting is usually massive and chunky for a man; and light and feminine for a woman. A border of diamonds worked around them adds to their femininity.

Star sapphires are stones that will start the ball of conversation rolling wherever you are, for they are not common stones. Rather there is a touch of luxury about them, and we have a friend whose engagement ring was a star sapphire. Set in platinum with a rim of diamonds running around it. To say it is lovely is putting it mildly.

Anyhow, we think they are excellent for this purpose, and we saw one for $65 that probably would fit in with a young man's budget. And a still larger one for $350, with a few diamonds twinkling at the sides. Should you care to acquaint yourself with a simply breath-taking collection of these stones, some unset, Smith Patterson Company, at the corner of Summer and Arch Streets, will be delighted to let you gloat over theirs. Even though you have no intention of stocking up on them at present.

For that matter, should you care to own the ring that Carole Lombard owned; they tell us it is on the market, and that they could get it for you. In the meantime there are also clips, bracelets, and necklaces that feature star sapphires in all their glory!

Here Is Something New For Holding Cut Flowers

If yours is one of those gardens that never seem to give forth more than five or six cutting blossoms at once, you probably have our trouble when it comes to arranging them so that they look like more. In fact the best we have been able to do is toss them into a bowl and call it a day.

But from now on we are going to accomplish things with them. Without much extra ingenuity on our part, either. For we are about to acquire "the makings." In other words, for $1.95 Jordan Marsh will sell us a California Bowl Set, which consists of a low bowl with a fluted edge that looks like some of the pie crusts we have made in our day (the effect is quite all right in a bowl; but not in a crust!), one of those small spike flower holders that grab the flowers very nicely, and a little figurine. Say a frog or a duck. Oh yes, and a flock of pebbles, too. The idea is that you make things interesting by clustering the few flowers at one end of the bowl and then balancing them with the figurine at the other. And it is all terribly professional looking! A grand idea for an inexpensive wedding gift.

Carved Wooden Heels For Women's Shoes

P. S. What next! Now it's carved heels on shoes. Wooden, at that. Just like the legs of an old piano; only not the same shape. Then you can match things up with a wooden buckle, if you like. From Slattery's. And Jays greets you with the best looking chunk of ice, gradually melting away in a marble pedestal container as you go in the door. Try and be warm while you're looking at it!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Comedian and Reciter Listed For Sentiment and Fun on Air

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Jack Pearl, radio big time comedian—"Vas You Dere, Sharlie?"—will have the leading role in "Tito," a tragic tale of a Pagliacci-like clown and his frustrated love in Mutual's "Command Performance" period, WAAB, tonight at 9:30 o'clock. Listeners might amuse themselves by trying to discover how closely related the heroes Tito and Tonio are to each other.

For one who started "cold," as the old vaudeville phrase goes, Miss Anastasia Kirby, monologist, on WBZ, has developed a surprisingly good listening audience, despite a lack of advance publicity. But she has won her place because of her interesting material. Tonight, 7:45, Miss Kirby presents "The Amateurs," seasonal vignettes concerning the mushroom-like rise of a swimmer, a horseman, and a golfer while on their two weeks' vacation.

Saturday

Napoleon (in the guise of a CBS radio actor) is going to tell Adolf Hitler what sort of a task conquering the British Isles may be. The "Little Corporal" will quote from his notes, in CBS's "Human Adventure" (CBS-WEEI, 8:30), tell why he abandoned submarine and torpedo devices as "impractical," refused to experiment with balloons, and predicted that Britain would never be conquered from the air.

America's defense problems will be aired earlier in CBS's "People's Platform" by a panel of newspaper men, WEEI, 7.

Good music offerings will be available in a program of works by the moderns Copland and Malipiero, played by the Dorian Quartet, CBS-WEEI, 11:30 a. m.; Vera Brodsky, pianist, has scheduled the Brahms Sonata in C major, Op. 1, No. 1, in her current cycle of that composer's works, CBS-WEEI, 2; the Budapest Quartet will play the Mozart Quartet in A major and Sibelius's "Voces Intimae," in the Library of Congress chamber recital, NBC-Red-WNAC, 4.

Sunday

Brahms's First Symphony and Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" are scheduled by Howard Barlow for the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony concert, CBS-WEEI, 3; Erich Leinsdorf, Metropolitan Wagnerian conductor, has scheduled the Mozart Serenade No. 9, in D major, and the Paganini-Brusselman Caprices, for the NBC Summer Symphony, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

The Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street will present Alec Templeton as its guest, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 4:30.

Monday

Columbia's "forecast" will present a "Life of the Party" period, offering a number of well-known stage and radio stars in the sort of entertainment they do best, i. e., the type that makes them indeed the life of the party. Hildegarde of song, Shirley Wayne of musical comedy, David Ross of the radio, Cortez Peters with his typewriter, and Tom King with his fire extinguisher are among the guests; Edward Everett Horton and Alan Mowbray will be heard from Hollywood as "Bertie Wooster" and "Jeeves" in a P. G. Wodehouse story, "Leave It to Jeeves," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Helen Walpole's "Adventures in Reading" will deal with Emily Dickinson, of Amherst, Mass., now figuring as one of America's foremost poets, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30.

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2—Unusual Hits—2
Greer Garson — Laurence Olivier
"PRIDE & PREJUDICE"
And "WE WHO ARE YOUNG"

MALDEN
MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
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Bob Hope — Paulette Goddard
Co-Feature—Florian—Robert Young

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UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street Boston, Massachusetts

$54,000 Loan In Cambridge Major Issue

A financial question whose answer may have important political consequences loomed in Cambridge today, and it appeared the crucial decision would be placed squarely in the hands of State financial authorities.

The question is whether the City shall be allowed to borrow $54,000 as a one-year emergency loan to re-open its new city incinerator, closed last Saturday for lack of funds, and to finance the operation of the new addition to the Cambridge Tuberculosis Sanitorium. Some observers felt today the answer may affect the character of Cambridge's campaign for Plan E or city manager government because of its potential influence on public sentiment.

Mayor John W. Lyons last night asked the City Council's approval for such an emergency loan, and received it tentatively when the body passed the measure to a second reading. If it is given final approval, it then must be agreed to by Atty. Gen. Paul A. Dever, State Treasurer William F. Hurley and Director of Accounts Theodore N. Waddell, because it comes under the heading of an emergency finance loan.

If thus approved, it will be a victory for Mayor Lyons, who apparently wishes to keep certain city services operating throughout this year by borrowing. Last night's proposal is taken as the first specific public indication that the Mayor plans to borrow his way away from an empty financial cupboard late this year.

If approved, his proposal will help to avoid the payless paydays and the shutting down of city facilities now or next autumn which the Mayor himself has said may result from the court action invalidating his proposed 1940 budget.

Some political observers believe this would, however, give the Plan E group useful ammunition for criticism of the city administration on the ground that it has made a serious situation even worse.

Bates Teachers Get Pupils' View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Aug. 9—Tables were turned today on the members of the class in observation of reading at the Bates College summer school when the teachers became the observed instead of the observers.

During the past six weeks, those who have been taking this course, which combines lectures on the latest methods of teaching reading in the elementary grades with actual demonstration, have been observing how the theories they studied worked out in teaching a class of third-grade children.

Yesterday the teachers themselves went back to the first grade where they began to learn to read all over again—not English this time, but shorthand. The children, whose last day of school it is, were given the privilege of observing their teachers.

This seeming stunt was not to entertain the children, but was a serious part of the class work in the teaching of reading—to show the teachers some of the difficulties the child meets when he begins to learn to read.

Bay State O. K. Is Awaited In Deal in Quincy

Approval of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the Executive Council was awaited today on the subleasing of 32 acres of State-owned land to the United States Navy for extension of Bethlehem Steel Company's shipbuilding operations at Fore River, Quincy.

Matthew P. Scullin, Newton contractor, has a 20-year lease on the property for which he is paying $6,875 a year to the State under an arrangement whereby he will own the land after 20 years. The Navy has sub-leased the property for $10,000 a year, but this sublease, approved by the State Public Works Commission, must be authorized by the Governor and Council.

The entire property contains 34 acres, but on the remaining two acres not being sub-leased to the United States Navy, Mr. Scullin will continue to operate an oil business. The land is tax exempt.

Previously the Cities Service Company maintained a lease on the property. Cities Service is now seeking to regain the property through a Supreme Judicial Court contest. The Public Works Commission has approved the Navy sublease without prejudice to the pending litigation which has been in the courts since the Executive Council approved the Scullin lease on Dec. 29, 1936.

In the Council a controversy on the Scullin lease has raged for some time. It was found that there was no record of the original Council vote taken during the last days of the regime of Gov. James M. Curley. During the Administration of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, however, the Council ratified the lease.

The Navy sub-lease is for a term ending June 30, 1941. It can be renewed annually up to Dec. 29, 1955, the date when Mr. Scullin's final payment is due. After July 1, 1945, the Navy has agreed to increase its rental payment to $10,250 a year.

Quincy Tax Receipts Set August Record

Ralph G. Messenger, Quincy tax collector, today reported that 94.3 cents of every dollar levied in taxes last year had been paid to the city. The total represents a greater percentage of the city's tax levy collected as of Aug. 1 than in any previous year in Quincy history.

Way Down South in a House of Cotton

Farm Security Administration

What They Left **What They Got**

This is a before-and-after version of what one Alabama family lived in prior to and following the introduction of cotton as a home building material. Note the smoothness and clean appearance of the cotton home to the right.

South Builds Houses of Cotton

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

Homes are being built of so many different materials that Massachusetts Farm Security Administration officials returning from the South today aroused more interest than surprise in the report that down below the Mason and Dixon line, homes are being constructed of "cotton."

The surprise came when it was said that if the "cotton" home proves successful in the South, the North may be sought as a new outlet for this basic southern commodity. "A house of cotton? Preposterous," the northerner replies, thinking in terms of rigorous winters and sharp changes in temperatures.

"Not so fast," Farm Security experts answer, "the cotton house is not only fire resistant, but it is also impervious to moisture, is good insulation against heat and cold and is proving unusually durable."

Not All Cotton

Perhaps the term "cotton" houses may be somewhat misleading because it cannot be described as "all cotton." As yet, cotton does not make a solid base for a foundation although portions of Massachusetts highways are being used to test the durability of cotton for road surfacing. One of these test stretches is on Route 62 between Lexington and North Reading.

Naturally, the framework of the cotton home must necessarily be of conventional construction with small layers of plywood provided as the base for cotton covers which are glued on by a process developed in the Navy for shipbuilding.

Cotton as a home-building material comes in the form of a "canvas duck" being applied in great layers on roofs as well as on walls. Ceilings for the cotton homes that have been built in Alabama, for instance, are of plywood, according to the F. S. A.

Painted Like Wood

Engineers know that air pockets cause sagging in such materials as cotton. Hence, the cotton canvas is glued on in long strips, each strip overlapping the other by four inches at least. But what kind of a looking exterior will cotton make for a house?

"Take it easy," the experts caution again, "the cotton can be painted like any other surface."

Four-room cotton houses have been built for about $1,350, which is approximately the same price as conventional construction in the southern districts. But cotton provides better insulation and greater durability, besides opening a new outlet for southern cotton and providing a needed substitute for depleted lumber resources.

A few cotton homes have weathered 18 months in Alabama, it is said, and from all appearances the exteriors are entirely satisfactory. Occupants say they are warm in winter and cool in summer and have no leaks, cracks or sags.

What Is Cheap Heat?

A high percentage of new homes in low-cost brackets have much better hot water heating systems than the great, expensive mansions built some years ago and now in need of repairs, according to Federal Housing Administration investigaters in Boston today.

A survey of modern and old homes reveals that many home owners still cling to the old custom of heating water by means of the bucket-a-day coal stove on the conviction that it is economical. Yet tests made on hand-fired stoves by Prof. Gordon B. Wilkes of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology reveal that it takes 600 pounds or about 1-3 of a ton of coal a month to heat 50 gallons of water daily.

"Incredulous," says the family man, "I use less than 400 pounds of coal a month to heat my hot water."

"Ah," replies Professor Wilkes, "then you limit the amount of water you use to less than 50 gallons." And 50 gallons, he said, is what the average family nominally needs for home use.

Professor Wilkes has made other studies, including the oil needed to burn to run an indirect water heater for domestic supply. This has been a puzzle to would-be home owners for some time, trying to arrange their budgets.

He says 85 gallons of oil are required every month to keep the water hot, that is if the typical 50 gallons are used for daily consumption. Applying that quantity to current prices, this amounts to $22.50 for the four summer months, he figured. This oil use he added is seldom realized since it takes only the leftover oil from the winter heating. Nevertheless, the cost is there, he points out.

The United States Department of Agriculture has decided that 150 to 200 gallons of fuel oil is equivalent to one ton of coal on a comparative heating basis.

Good Buys in Hub Markets Despite Rising Meat Costs

Weekly Food Shopping Review

Despite the high price of meats, housewives who shop around for the week-end menu, found attractive buys in the market places of Metropolitan Boston today, more especially those where week-end "specials" were listed as attractions.

The rise in prices over the past few weeks lifted the "cost of living index" in Massachusetts from 136.9 in June to 137.4 in July, according to John P. McBride, State Director of the Necessaries of Life. But the end is not yet in sight, for prices in Faneuil Hall stalls are tending definitely higher, especially on beef, lamb and pork, shoppers found today.

Poultry offer an attractive field for the shopper who buys on a budget plan. Fowl can be had as low as 17 cents a pound in some of the large suburban cut-price stores, ranging up to 29 cents in other shops. Turkeys of fresh northern variety can be bought as low as 23 cents in some places, chickens 25 cents, and ducks 18 cents. These prices are the "lows," and shoppers find they can pay considerably more if they see fit.

Government Buying

In meats, wholesale prices jumped sharply this week, though some large provision dealers have not yet passed the advance along to their customers. Spring lamb is as much as five cents higher. Beef prices jumped about the same amount, and even pork, which has to be stocked on a rather limited scale at this time of year, is two or three cents higher. Meat men aver that prices are always higher in August, though reports in the market district are that the rise is at least stimulated by heavy buying on the part of the Government, in anticipation of feeding extra mouths in their national defense program.

Lamb legs are priced from 32 to 38 cents in the Faneuil Hall sector today, and in chain stores where the price was 23 a week ago, it is now 25 cents, or more. Veal legs are as low as 15 cents a pound in some surburban shops. Fresh pork loins for roasting are from 23 to 28 cents in the down town area. Rib roast of beef can be found as low as 27 cents, face of rump 33 cents, and pot roast 18 cents, though the range extends considerably higher on each of these items.

The "beefstak of the sea," on the other hand—swordfish—is plentiful and lower in price than at any time this year. Several hundred big fish are being brought in from Nova Scotia, and the vessels arriving at the Boston Fish Pier, direct from the fishing grounds, have more swordfish than heretofore. Native swordfish is around 35 cents a pound in the down town markets and 25 cents in some of the chains. Some cuts are available as low as 21 cents.

Some Corn Available

Fresh eastern shoals halibut is commonly quoted down town at 35 cents, fresh opened lobster meat $1.75 a pound, mackerel 10 to 18 cents, eastern salmon 45 cents, steak cod 15 cents and haddock 8 to 12 cents. In chain stores, salmon can be found as low as 19 cents, and mackerel 6 cents.

In vegetables, fresh native carrots and sweet-corn from near-by farms are found in some markets. The carrot crop is later than usual this year, and the yield is only about 80 per cent of normal, according to Boston Market Gardeners Association.

Corn that is carefully picked over and selected to be free of borers is around 40 to 50 cents a dozen ears. California carrots are around 7 cents a bunch, getting the display perhaps because lower in price than native. Some stores offer carrots at 4½ cents a bunch. Tomatoes are improving in quality but are as high as 18 cents a pound.

New potatoes range from 19 to 25 cents a peck. Cantaloupes are around 12½ to 15 cents each for good melons. Peaches can be had as low as 5 cents a pound. Native blueberries are offered from 22 to 28 cents a quart.

Motorists Cited For Tax Failure

Complaints against 3,819 Boston automobile owners for failure to pay their 1940 excise tax were filed today by the Boston Collection Department in the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles.

Last week 4,037 complaints were filed against Boston car owners. Those complaints filed up to the present time cover car owners whose last names begin with letters running from A through L. Next week further complaints are expected to be filed.

William F. Campbell, chief accountant of the Registry, said: "Predated registration revocation notices will be sent to the tax delinquent. These revocation notices will automatically go into effect within 30 days unless the car owner pays his tax."

School Conducts Appreciation Of Music Program

George Faulkner, music educator and supervisor of the South End Music School, directed a program sponsored by the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation at the South End Music School in Boston this morning, on the life and works of Beethoven.

More than 150 students of the school were present and Beethoven's No. 8 in F Major, the tenth symphonic recording released by the Boston Committee, was played for guests of the concert.

This concert was one of the many sponsored by the Boston Committee to spread the appreciation of good music to all classes of people.

Brahms' No. 2 in D Major, the eleventh symphony in the series of twelve being distributed by the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation, will be released for the first time Friday, Aug. 16, at the price of $1.69 for a complete symphony set through the distribution headquarters, 31 Tremont Street, 889 Boylston Street, and 150 Federal Street.

In co-operation with the Committee Station WRUL will broadcast Mozart's No. 40 in G Minor over the World Wide Broadcasting Station Saturday evening, August 10 from 6:30 to 7 p. m. Symphonic recordings of world famous orchestras and conductors may be heard over this station each Saturday night during the month of August at 6:30 p. m.

For the convenience of vacationists leaving the city for the remainder of the summer, a mailing plan has been set up whereby for only 25 cents prepaid in addition to the price of the symphony, the complete symphony set will be delivered to the addressee.

Rhode Island Frees 1,500,000 Lobsters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICKFORD, R. I.—Although the State Lobster Hatchery here operated at only three-quarters capacity this year, more than 1,500,000 young lobsters were hatched and released to various areas along the east and west sides of Narragansett Bay. This was a production well over the average.

Baker & Co. Denies Ban On Pay Talks

Union charges that Walter Baker & Co., Inc., chocolate manufacturers of Dorchester, Mass., now tied up in the only strike it has encountered in a century and three quarters, would not negotiate wages with a union representing its 800 production employees, were denied today by company officials.

Aaron Velleman, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, told the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor convention here yesterday that an executive of the company had informed him it was against the firm's policy to discuss wages with its workers. This, Mr. Velleman declared, was the practice of General Foods Corporation of which the Baker company is a subsidiary—that "management would fix wages and workers could take them."

"We have always been willing to discuss wages with the union or with an individual," said an official of the Baker plant today. "We have negotiated wages with the union and we will. We have, in fact, negotiated far beyond any legal or moral requirements, and we will again. That does not mean, however, that we will necessarily grant increases which will raise our wages out of line with our competitors.

"The union knows that we are in competition with A. F. of L. plants in a number of other states. Our wages are higher than all except one, and we are in line with it. The union is easily able to procure the wage rates in other plants that have been organized to compare with their own."

In a subsequent statement, Mr. Velleman added:

"We have even agreed to accept the company's financial statements and if these statements do not warrant an increase in wages, we will accept this as inevitable. On the other hand, if the company is making a fair profit, we want part of it for the workers."

In regard to this, a company spokesman said today:

"We do not publish a financial statement to employees. As we are a subsidiary of General Foods Corporation, our statement is consolidated with that of other subsidiaries in the general statement of the corporation. General Foods has never made it a practice to cause its workers to suffer if the business had losses and correspondingly it does not raise wages alone on the question of profits."

Providence Well 150-Years Old Is Brought to Light

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug 9—Workmen on a street project here have uncovered part of an old stone water reservoir which provided part of the Providence water supply 150 years ago.

The reservoir, 11 feet in diameter, was only a few feet below the surface of the highway on Lime Street.

It was part of the water system operated by the Rawson Fountain Society, principal supplier of water to the city until the city tapped the Pawtucket River and later built the Scituate reservoir.

The Society disbanded in 1922 when it was 150 years old.

Newport City Manager Move Led by Rear Admiral Yarnell

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 9—Rear Admiral H. E. Yarnell, retired naval officer who commanded the Asiatic fleet during the Panay incident, has transferred his attention from naval to political engagements. He is leading a campaign to reform the municipal government in Newport, where he now makes his home.

At a rally this week attended by some of Newport's most prominent residents, Admiral Yarnell described the present government there as "obsolete" and urged that a City Manager form of government be substituted.

He traced the development of the City Manager system from its inception in Staunton, Va., in 1908, and cited Memphis, Galveston, and Dayton as cities which had found City Managers more efficient than older forms of city government.

Admiral Yarnell recalled that a campaign for a City Manager was pushed in Newport in 1927 and 1928 but was scuttled when the Legislature refused to give its sanction.

"The manner in which this proposal was defeated in the Legislature," Admiral Yarnell said, "is a disgraceful chapter in the political history of Rhode Island."

This is an appropriate time to improve local government, Admiral Yarnell said. "If this Nation is to survive the competition of totalitarian states and preserve its democratic form of government, we must make this democracy just as efficient as the totalitarian states. This means we must overhaul our governmental machinery, national, state and municipal."

Democrats Want McGrath

Local political interest picked up this week in Rhode Island as a move gained strength to draft J. Howard McGrath, United States Attorney, as a Democratic candidate for Governor.

Democratic committees in Central Falls and in Warren indorsed Mr. McGrath for the nomination. The indorsements presumably had the sanction of party leaders.

Until this week there had been no hint from Democratic quarters as to who the candidate for Governor might be. Former Democratic Governor Robert H. Quinn has made several political speeches recently, but has not said whether or not he would seek the nomination. On the Republican side, Gov. William H. Vanderbilt has announced he will seek re-election and his re-nomination is virtually assured.

Mr. McGrath is one of the younger leaders of the Democratic party in Rhode Island. Before being appointed United States Attorney for this district he was State Chairman of the Democratic Party, one of the youngest men ever to hold that position.

Johnston Aiding Youth

The town of Johnston is seeking the best information available in an effort to solve the community's youth problem.

William J. Miley, President of the Town Council, has written to officials in Columbus, Ohio, and other cities for information and is designing a program to fit the needs of the town.

Establishment of a boy's club is expected to be the first proposal for Johnston. Mr. Miley says Columbus formed a boys' club, established summer camps and promoted all-year athletics for boys and girls. He contemplates a somewhat similar program for Johnston.

Busman's Holiday

There's a new $3,000,000 bridge across the west passage of Narragansett Bay, but Capt. Archie F. Arnold isn't impressed.

For years Captain Arnold piloted the ferry boat across the west passage from the mainland to the island of Jamestown. Now that the bridge is open, the west passage ferry has been moved around to the east passage to supplement the service there between the island and Newport.

Captain Arnold lives at Saunderstown on the west side. The problem for him was how to get over to the island to go to work every day piloting the ferry to Newport. The problem has been solved with a rowboat and a pair of oars. Each morning the Captain leaves his home, rows across the west passage two miles—and takes command of the ferry. Each evening when he is through, he rows back home. He could walk or ride across the new bridge, but he prefers the water route.

Milk Container Price Cut Seen Eliminating Jobs

Elimination of the one cent per quart extra charge on milk sold in paper containers would reduce employment and drive business into the hands of the large distributors, opponents of the paper container insisted at a hearing before the Massachusetts Milk Control Board in the Gardner Auditorium late yesterday.

David Greer, counsel for the Independent Milk Dealers Association of Boston, charged that paper container machines would throw out of work employees now engaged as bottle washers, checkers and the like.

Small milk dealers who said they could not afford to buy the paper container machines said the large operators would be able to purchase the necessary equipment.

Mr. Greer stated that "the cost of distributing milk in paper containers is of necessity in excess of the cost of the same operation in glass."

College Asks Naval Unit

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 9 (AP)—Dr. James L. McConaughy, Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut and President of Wesleyan University, wired Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, urging immediate extension of Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps units to "at least 50 leading colleges and universities."

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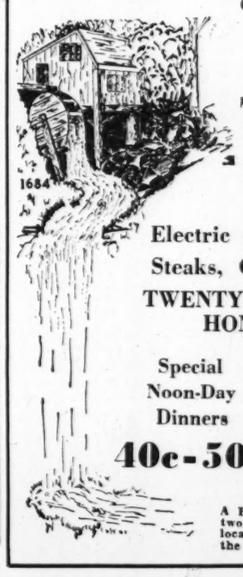

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Colorful Dodgers Here Hoping to Halt Local Winning Streak—Yachts Near Finish

Awakened Bees Engage Contending Brooklyns

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Casey Stengel and the rejuvenated Bees came back home today the talk of the National League. Although anchored deep in the second division, with scant hope of moving higher in the seven weeks remaining, they currently are playing baseball worthy of pennant contenders.

The hustling locals moved into the Brooklyn Dodger series this afternoon with a winning streak of four games and a record of eight wins in their most recent 10 starts. After taking four out of six from the league-leading Cincinnati Reds here last week, the Stengels made a clean sweep of their Shibe Park series with the Phillies.

Dodgers Winning

The Dodgers came to the Hive today with a .600 pace and were only five contests behind the Reds in this fading flag race. Leo Durocher's last chore before coming here was to take three straight from the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds. Despite strong support for Bill McKechnie's defending Reds, as long as the Dodgers stay within five games of the top, they remain serious threats. But Durocher may find his progress interrupted during this week-end stay at the Hive.

The Bees are hitting and their pitching is as good as any in the circuit. In the engagements at Shibe Park, Manuel Salvo, Joe Sullivan, Bill Posedel and Jim Tobin went the route in succession. In the Cincinnati set, Nick Strincevich, Dick Errickson, Salvo and Posedel had turned over complete performances. A month ago Stengel would have traded the old homestead for a nine-inning pitcher. Now he finds himself surrounded with them.

Lusty Hitting

During this new spurt, 'Bama Rowell, Chet Ross, Johnny Cooney, Max West and Eddie Miller have contributed some lusty hitting. Rowell, with a .328 average going into today's single at the Hive, was second in the National League. Only Harry Danning of the Giants was higher on the individual list. Miller, who was still under the .300 mark, but climbing rapidly, had hit five home runs in the last five games and had driven 10 mates across the plate with them.

West has increased his batting average each year. As a freshman under Stengel in 1938, Maxie did .234. Last season he got up to .265, with 82 runs batted in. Early today he had reached .293 and sported a .478 pace for the last half dozen contests. His run producing total had soared to 95.

Cooney's center fielding in the Phillies series was sensational, according to Philadelphia critics. Johnny continues to be one of the most remarkable ball players in the majors. Along with his defensive work, which has always been noteworthy, he has maintained a better-than-.300 percentage at the plate.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Dodgers are here for a single game tomorrow, Ladies' Day, and a double-header on Sunday . . . Jim Tobin's win yesterday at Phillie was his first . . . Hitting at his present clip, Eddie Miller is easily the outstanding shortstop in fast company . . . That ninth-inning finish by the Red Sox yesterday was a thriller . . . It was fitting that Manager Joe Cronin should deliver the deciding hit . . . For Emerson Dickman, it was his second complete effort of the season, and his eighth victory . . . He has lost four . . . Hub fans are saying: "How the Yankees have changed!" . . . Dom Di Maggio made four hits in the New York final and sparkled in center field . . . It begins to look as if Doc Cramer never will get back to his old stand . . . Little Dom hit four singles and boosted his stick average to .319 . . . Jimmy Foxx hit his twenty-sixth homer and gets better behind the plate with each succeeding game . . . The Red Sox opened a series at Griffith Stadium this afternoon . . . They play three singles in a row with the Senators.

Vermont Open Golf Tourney Enlists Stars

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 9 (AP)—Vermont's inaugural open golf championship, starting a three-day session today at Burlington Country Club, shaped up as an important 1940 links event with a field of over 100 starters, including some of golf's most important names.

Heading the list of pro entrants was Horton Smith, of Chicopee, Mass., whose victory in the Massachusetts open served notice that his game had returned to its soundness. Another prominent pro in the ranks is E. J. "Dutch" Harrison, of Little Rock, Ark., who finished seventh last week in the Milwaukee open.

Other pros in the list are Tony Manero, of Salem, Mass., 1939 national open champion; Harold "Jug" McSpaden, of Winchester, Mass., member of the Ryder Cup team; Joe and Mike Turnesa of the golfing Turnesa family; Tony Gianferante, Brattleboro pro; Jack Geals, professional at the Barre Country Club; Harry Nettelbladt, Framingham, Mass., pro and John Thoren, professional at the Woodland Golf Club, of Newton, Mass.

The amateur field is equally star-studded, including in its lists, Joe Lynch, of Boston, former Massachusetts champion; Tom Pierce, recent winner of the Vermont title; Cliff Price, of Burlington, runner-up to Pierce in the state championship battle; former New York State titlist Roger Prescott, of Keeseville, N. Y., Frank Woodruff and Jim Stuart of the Barre Country Club, and Bud Russell, of Troy, N. Y.

Maine Upset

PORTLAND, Maine., Aug. 9 (AP)—The unseeded team of Elmer P. Rynne, Lowell, Mass., and Homer Everett, Jacksonville, Fla., routed a second-seeded pair of Martin Buxby, Miami, Fla., veteran, and Irving Schlosser, New York, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4 in semifinal doubles play of the Maine tennis tournament yesterday.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BEES vs. BROOKLYN
Seats at National League Field Sta. 9600
LADIES' DAY—Entrance on Babcock Street

BREEZY

The local Sports Pages of The Christian Science Monitor are as fresh and welcome as a summer breeze to followers of sport, both local and national. Accurate, with local events well reported by experts, these daily pages are really breezy and entertaining. If they haven't blown your way yet, keep a weather eye out for them — particularly these regular features:

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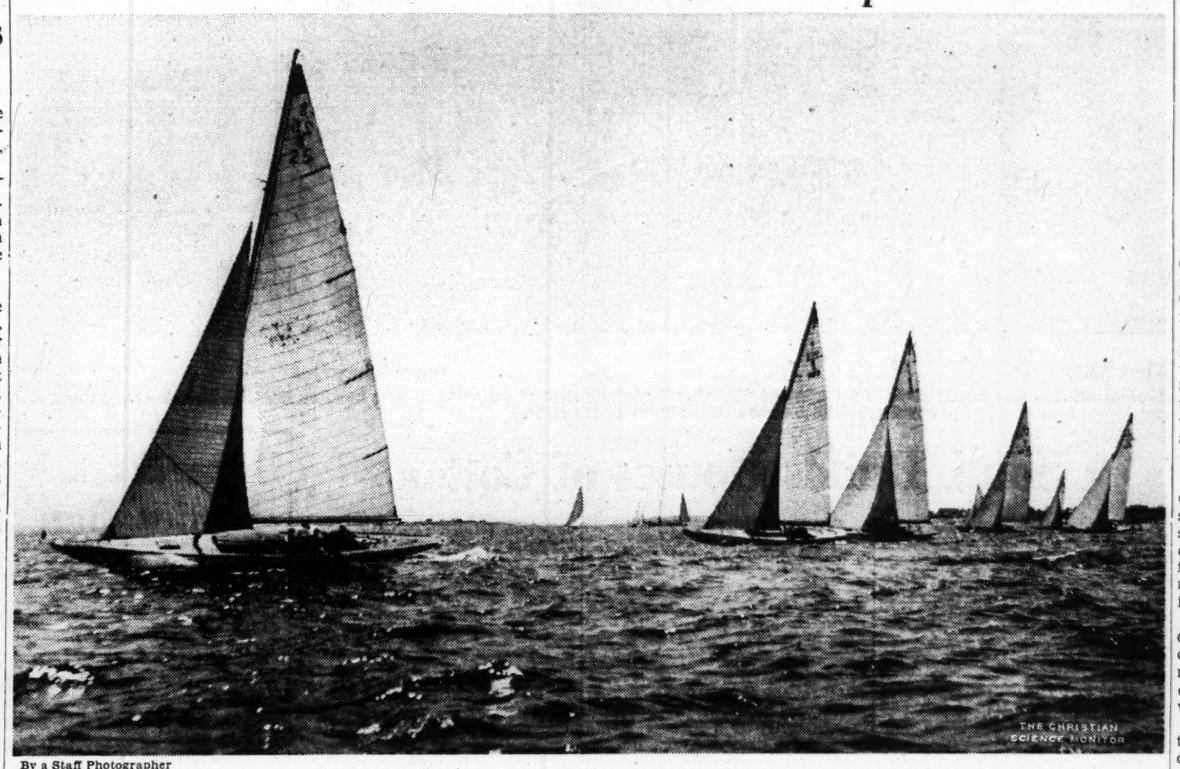
Adams Starts Another Romp



By a Staff Photographer

Charles Francis Adams' Thisbe, second from left, off to another start in the Eight-Meter Class, made it five straight yesterday as Corinthian Yacht Club series opened. Marblehead Race Week closes tomorrow with the largest number of boats ever assembled at a race week expected to be reached.

Lafayette Center Signed Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 9—The center squad of the Eastern College All-Star football team was raised to four today when Tuss McLaughry, coach, announced that John Quigg, of Lafayette, had accepted an invitation to play in the fifth annual Fresh Air Fund game against the New York Giants in the Polo Grounds the night of Wednesday, Sept. 4. Quigg will report with the rest of the squad at New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, a week from Sunday and will compete for the first-string center assignment with Si Titus, of Holy Cross; John Schmidt, of Carnegie Tech, and Mike Pegg, of Bucknell.

Mylin Protege

Quigg comes to the All-Stars strongly recommended by Hooks Mylin, Lafayette coach, who says he is the best center he has ever coached. Following the All-Star game Quigg will teach history and coach football at Tenafly High School, Tenafly, N. J. He is the first Lafayette man who has been selected for the All-Stars in the five-year history of the game. His home is Bethlehem, Pa., site of Lehigh University, Lafayette's ancient rival. He started playing football in the Bethlehem high school and played a year at Princeton Prep where he was voted the best all-around athlete in the school.

In addition to being the outstanding Lafayette football player, he represented the college in the heavyweight wrestling class. Since he first reported for varsity football at Lafayette no one else has had a chance to play center for more than a minute at a time because of his 60-minute tendencies.

Slightly Smaller

Quigg is slightly smaller than the other All-Star centers, weighing 185 pounds. He is solidly built and apparently capable of making his weight count.

The United States Military Academy Band of 100 pieces will play again at the All-Star game. Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict, superintendent of the Academy, has granted permission for the fourth appearance of the band in five years of All-Star football. Lieut. Francis E. Resta, leader, will arrange a special program of music for the event, including the college songs of All-Star players. The band will appear in full dress blue uniforms and will march in half an hour before the kick-off.

The official Giants' Band, led by Russell Wooding, also has been engaged to play at the All-Star game. Wooding, whose music tends toward swing, has been rehearsing a special program for several weeks.

Junior Tennis At Culver In Semifinal Stage

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 9 (AP)—The annual junior and boys' national tennis championships reached the semifinal stages in the singles divisions today.

The top-seeded junior, Douglas Woodbury of Los Angeles, engages Earl Bartlett of New Orleans, ranked third, and Bobby Carrothers of Coronado, Calif., No. 2, takes on Gardner Larned of Chicago, No. 6.

Woodbury outclassed Earl Cochell, Jr., of Los Angeles, 6—4, 9—7, yesterday; Bartlett conquered Bob Smidl of River Forest, Ill., 6—0, 6—2; Carrothers defeated Tom Brown, Jr., of San Francisco, 6—2, 8—6, and Larned beat Victor Seixas of Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—3.

In the boys' division the No. 1 player, Jim Brink of Seattle, Wash., meets Jack Tuero of New Orleans, seeded fourth, and Bob Falkenburg of Hollywood, Calif., second seeded, clashes with unseeded Bobby Kring of Los Angeles.

Brink eliminated Jack Geller of New Rochelle, N. Y., 4—6, 6—1, yesterday; Tuero smothered Ted Petersen of Madison, Wis., 6—2, 6—0; Falkenburg conquered Charles Tichenor of Indianapolis, 6—2, 6—4, and Kring finished Teddy Prior of West Palm Beach, Fla., 6—1, 6—1.

Finals in the boys' doubles also are on deck, with the No. 1 pair of Brink and Falkenburg meeting Allen Richardson of Webster Grove, Mo., and Tuero, ranked second.

The junior doubles reached the semifinals. The top team of Woodbury and Carrothers face third-seeded Larned and Jimmy Evert of Chicago and Bartlett and Cochell encounter Seixas and Bill Vogt of Drexel Hills, Pa.

Browns Ahead of '39 Wins

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9 (AP)—One possible reason for the closeness of the American League pennant race is that the St. Louis Browns already have won more games than they did all of last season.

The victory over Cleveland in the nightcap of yesterday's twin bill was the Brown's forty-fourth of the year, putting them one ahead of their total for 1939, when they won 43 and lost 111.

Tiller Talk

Adams to Leave Eights This Year?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 9—Charles Francis Adams, the old class-breaker, is at it again.

By scoring his fifth triumph in five straight days of racing, the familiar yachting figure of "Charlie Ad" is once more "having his cake and eating it, too."

It has taken him three years now to build his Eight Meter Class Thisbe into a powerful racing machine, but now that Thisbe is finely oiled and tuned, nothing short of a Class J cup defender sloop could stop her.

Hopelessly out of the running yesterday, when fluky airs left him in a flat spot, Adams set sail after Nancy Leiter's green-hulled Venture. Within a 10-minute period, Thisbe must have tripled the speed of Venture in passing the Leiter craft and easily leaving the entire fleet to finally tack down a five minute victory in its logs.

Yes, Adams is up to his old tricks again.

* * *

Though the yachting life of Adams has been a spectacular one, it has had one outstanding fault. That is, Adams wins too much for his own good.

Throughout his seafaring career, Adams has been faced with this problem, and each time as his monopoly is tightened stronger than the old time holding companies, Adams was forced to jump into another class for competition.

In recent years, his stay in a class has been quite short, his monopoly on first position, naturally, much more frequent.

The more recent boats Adams has owned and sailed are in the R, Q and Eight Meter classes. Starting with another Dandelion in the R Class, Adams broke up that class with his expert sailing.

When he had mastered the tricks of the R Class, Adams jumped into the Q Class. All these "big stickers," by the way, are quite similar in size. In the Q Class, his Bat was soon to follow the example of its owner's predecessors, and Adams changed to the Eights.

Three years ago, Adams helmed Thisbe across the starting line for the first time. That inaugural year for the Eight was mediocre. By the middle of last season, Adams had Thisbe "moving," as yachtsmen say, and this year, if Thisbe was merely "moving" a year ago, she must be afire.

* * *

What class will Adams turn to next? This question has been whispered ever so often for a year now. Yachting followers knowing "Charlie Ad" to jump into the class with competition leaving behind him a fleet of "also rans," have awaited his next move.

When Thisbe began to clean up the Eights in the middle of last season, the whisperings began. Today, the whisperings have turned to loud talk.

"Adams is sure to step into the Thirty Square Meters," some say.

"Adams will be in the Internationals next year," others forecast.

Mere conjecture is the only means of information regarding Adams' next moves, for the veteran skipper does not even know himself, or else it is a deep, dark secret.

But with the past as a criterion, Adams will undoubtedly leave the Eight Meter Class soon if his winning streak continues.

So, beware, Internationals or Thirties, there's competition in the wind!

Player to Coach

DETROIT (AP)—George (Potsy) Clark, coach of the Detroit Lions of the National Professional Football League, announced that Clare Randolph, former Indiana University center who played the pivot post for the Lions for several years, would be assistant coach of the team this season.

Favorite Gets To Semifinals

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 9 (AP)—Top-seeded Don Hawley, of Orange, N. J., former New Jersey State titlist, battled his way to the semifinals of the third annual Mt. Washington Invitation tennis tournament yesterday, defeating John Gooding, of Hanover, 6—1, 7—5.

In another quarter-final match, Dick Seller, of New York, seeded No. 3, conquered John Denning, of Miami, Fla., 6—2, 6—1.

Two other quarter-final matches will be played today between John Curtiss and Edward Galbreath, both of Ithaca, N. Y., and Casper Nannes, of New Brunswick, N. J., and Fayette White, of Holyoke, Mass.

America Meets The World

A Feature Presentation of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation

WRUL presents Mr. Wilfred Baetz, of the studio staff, in an analysis and commentary on the American and International situation. The title of his address will be, "The Great American Crisis."

Tune in to WRUL at 7:30 E. D. S. T., Saturday night, August 10th, on the following wave lengths (short wave):—6.04 megacycles or 49.6 metres and 15.25 megacycles or 19.6 metres.

This is the sixth in a series of international broadcasts by Mr. Baetz

Lopez Sees Pirates Climb

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 9 (AP)—Al Lopez, the smart $50,000 catcher sparking the flashy first division drive of the once-listless Pirates, said today the Pittsburgh club should finish in the National League's third place and "maybe higher."

The Bucs, having stolen fifth place from the St. Louis Cards this week, will try to knock the Cubs out of the first division in a four-game series starting tonight. The Pirates are now only a half-game behind the fourth-place Cubs and are fast approaching the wily, third-position Giants.

His Arrival

The Pirates' renaissance started at the time the club bought Lopez from the Boston Bees some weeks ago. One of the cleverest backstoppers in the business, he has made the pitching shine through wise handling and has pulled sensational plays himself to save ball games.

Two recent examples were when he picked Pee-Wee Reese off second to stop the Dodgers and pulled the same trick on Joe Orengo Wednesday to thwart the Cardinals. But for that, the Pirates probably would have kissed both games good-by.

Talks of Others

But modest Al doesn't talk about his own abilities.

"The pitchers have enough stuff to win with any club," he declared. "The trouble before was that the fielding was erratic, but now it's better. The team is hustling 100 per cent and we have a good chance to finish third, maybe higher."

Frankie Frisch, who juggled the Pirates every which way until he found the winning combination, has the same idea.

"I guess we're getting the breaks we didn't get the first of the season," the manager said. "Everybody is giving all he has and everything is clicking. I don't know where we're going, but we'll try to make it tough for everybody."

Record Fleet Expected As Corinthian Closes Race Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 9—If the American yachting high mark of 436 yachts is to be broken this year, as the first day of Marblehead Race Week here indicated, today will have to be the day—at least according to the record books.

If weather has anything to do with it, the mark will be broken for almost perfect conditions were prevalent this morning to tempt the "fair weather" sailors, but light airs again bothered the "hardy" skippers.

The record books reveal that Friday, and the second day of Corinthian Yacht Club is synonymous with large fleets. In 1937, Corinthian established the 436 record on a Friday.

The reason for Friday being the high day as a rule, weather providing, is quite obvious, however. Some yachtsmen who are unable to get a week's vacation for race week, manage to receive time off and thus appear by Friday.

Fleet Drops Saturday

Friday, being the second day of Corinthian's series, the point standing is a long way from assuring first place for the three days' racing, and so yachtsmen, feeling they are still in the running for the prize, hopefully sail for the starting lines.

The final Saturday fleet usually drops below Friday's number because yachtsmen, out of the running for trophies, often have had enough racing and decide to watch or start for home.

The consistently large fleets this year have been undoubtedly due to the excellent conditions provided the yachtsmen.

Yesterday's initial day of the Corinthian Yacht Club was four boats less than the top figure for the week of 415 boats which opened race week under Eastern colors last Saturday.

The re-sail races for the majority of Wednesday's Boston Yacht Club fleet yesterday morning boosted the total starters for all day to 632.

Skipper of Week

Charles Francis Adams practically assured himself of the Leonard Munn Fowle Trophy for the week's outstanding skipper by notching his fifth triumph in five starts in the Eight-Meter Class, as well as starting off on the right foot in the first race of the Corinthian Yacht Club series.

In the light and fluky going, only "Charlie Ad" remained in the undefeated class as many favorites dropped. Lincoln Davis with his Roulette II played another upset role, his second straight in the Thirties, with John Lawrence's Moose dropping to third behind E. Sohier Welch's Evanthia.

Caleb Loring's Pompano broke the winning streak of Frances Pitcher Copeland's Periwinkle in the Internationals after an uphill climb.

Johnny McAleer finally returned to the win column after several days' lapse as he helmed Don MacIntosh's Speedy to a first in the Manchester I Class, with Marian J. Cooney's Rockport boat, Onward II, in the second berth.

The wind left the stern boats in all classes, and the Indians, which have been sailing the longest course all week with the exception of the Qs, Eights and Cruising Class boats, were again forced to re-sail this morning.

Wednesday's Indian race, among many resailed yesterday morning, found Ed Bicknell's Otoe scoring its second win of the week and the second of the year, after Paul McCoombs' Kickapoo was disqualified for barging at the mark.

The Cape Ann Star Class fleet finally broke into the top three of the summary after taking a side seat to Boston Bay yachtsmen and Johnny Arms of Long Island waters all week. Geoffrey Clark, former Marblehead champion, sailed his Sans Souci to top position, with Gifford Beal's Maidie III, also from Cape Ann, runner-up. Arms' leading Star of the week for the Charles Francis Adams Trophy was third.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Brooklyn at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
New York at Philadelphia, will be played as part double-header Aug. 11.

American League

Philadelphia at New York.
Boston at Washington.
Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

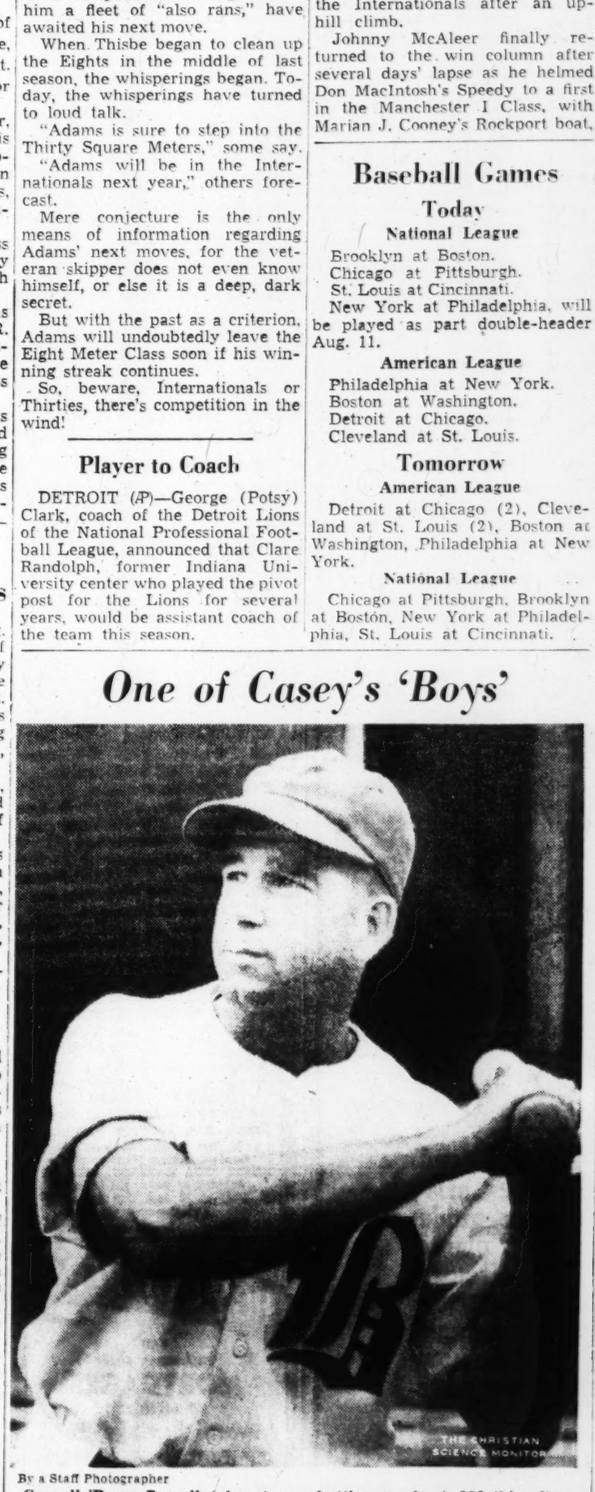
American League

Detroit at Chicago (2), Cleveland at St. Louis (2), Boston at Washington, Philadelphia at New York.

National League

Chicago at Pittsburgh, Brooklyn at Boston, New York at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Cincinnati.

One of Casey's 'Boys'



By a Staff Photographer

Carvell 'Bama Rowell (above) was batting a robust .328 this afternoon as the Bees opened a Hive series with the Brooklyn Dodgers. The second baseman is one of the chief reasons why Casey Stengel's club has developed into a trouble maker in the National League.

Boston Box Scores

Bees

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 2b	4	0	1	1	1	1	1
Cooney cf	5	1	2	2	5	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	1	1	2	3	3	0
West rf	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
Ross lf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Miller ss	4	1	2	3	1	4	0
Hassett 1b	4	1	1	3	10	1	1
Masi c	4	0	2	3	1	0	0
Tobin p	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	34	6	9	16	27	11	3
PHILADELPHIA							
Schulte, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Marty, cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Bragan, ss	4	0	1	1	3	5	1
Rizzo, lf	3	1	1	3	0	1	0
May, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Mazzera, rf, 1b	3	0	2	4	5	0	0
Atwood, c	4	0	0	0	5	1	0
Mahan, 1b	1	0	0	0	8	0	0
Klein, rf	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Mulcahy, p	2	0	1	1	1	3	0
*Mueller	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beck, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Warren	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	2	7	11	27	13	1

*Batted for Mulcahy in seventh. †Batted for Beck in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—3

Runs batted in, Ross, Miller 3, Hassett, Masi, May, Atwood. Two-base hits, Rowell, Masi. Three-base hits, Rizzo, Hassett, Mazzera. Home run, Miller. Double plays, Miller to Rowell to Hassett 2, Mulcahy to Bragan to Mahan. Left on bases, Philadelphia 7, Boston 5. Base on balls, by Mulcahy 2, by Tobin 2, by Beck 2. Struck out, by Mulcahy 2, by Tobin 1, by Beck 3. Hits, off Mulcahy, 6 in 7 innings; off Beck, 3 in 2 innings. Wild pitch, Tobin. Losing pitcher, Mulcahy. Time of game, 1:59. Umpires, Sears, Jorda and Dunn. Attendance, 1,000.

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
D Di Maggio cf	5	2	4	4	4	0	0
Cramer lf	5	1	1	1	4	0	0
Cronin ss	5	0	1	1	2	3	0
Foxx c	4	1	1	4	1	1	0
Finney 1b	4	0	1	2	13	0	0
Spence rf	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
Doerr 2b	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
Dickman p	3	0	1	1	0	2	0
*Peacock	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Carey	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	6	13	17	27	12	0
NEW YORK							
Gordon, 2b	4	2	1	2	2	4	0
Rolfe, 3b	5	0	1	1	1	2	0
Henrich, rf	5	1	1	2	2	0	0
J. Di Maggio, cf	5	0	2	2	4	0	0
Keller, lf	3	1	1	1	1	1	0
Rosar, c	3	0	0	0	6	0	0
Dahlgren, 1b	4	0	0	0	8	0	0
Crosetti, ss	4	0	1	1	3	2	0
Murphy, p	2	1	1	1	0	2	0
Hadley, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gomez, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	5	9	12	228	11	0

*Batted for Dickman in ninth. †Ran for Peacock in ninth. ‡Two out when winning run scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	—6
New York	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	—5

Runs batted in, J. Di Maggio, Henrich 2, Foxx 2, Rolfe, Crosetti, Finney, Spence, D. Di Maggio, Cronin. Two-base hits, Henrich 2, Gordon, Finney. Home run, Foxx. Hits, off Murphy, 8 in 7 innings (none out in eighth); off Hadley, 4 in 1 1-3 innings; off Gomez, 1 in 1-3 innings. Left on base, Boston 7, New York 8. Sacrifice hit, Rosar. Base on balls, by Dickman 3, by Hadley, Struck out, by Murphy 3, by Hadley, by Dickman. Double play, Crosetti, Gordon and Dahlgren. Hit by pitched ball, by Dickman, Gordon. Losing pitcher, Hadley. Time, 2h. 6m. Umpires, Kolls, Rue and McGowan. Attendance, 15,100.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Eddie Miller and Jim Tobin, Bees—Former hit home run and drove in three tallies while latter held Phils to seven hits.

Dominic Di Maggio, Red Sox—Made four hits in five times at bat to help whip Yankees.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	G	AB	H	Ave.
Finney	90	339	136	.349
Carey	17	32	11	.344
Williams	92	378	124	.328
Di Maggio	58	193	61	.319
Cramer	106	434	141	.311
Foxx	95	338	100	.295
Peacock	18	104	30	.288
Cronin	102	372	107	.287
Doerr	101	397	114	.280
Tabor	98	378	105	.277
Spence	29	10	9	.225
Owen	20	57	12	.211
Desautels	38	103	38	.208
Glenn	20	45	5	.111

Bees

	G	AB	H	Ave.
Rowell	78	268	88	.328
Ross	98	381	118	.309
Cooney	61	197	61	.309
West	88	324	95	.293
Miller	97	359	105	.292
Moore	63	217	59	.272
Hassett	94	376	88	.234
Sisti	83	317	72	.227
Glossop	60	165	37	.224
Masi	48	107	21	.196
Andrews	17	31	6	.194
Berres	50	130	21	.162
Wietelmann	24	14	2	.143

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Grove	16	6	2	.750
Hering	35	6	2	.750
Johnson	7	2	1	.667
Dickman	24	8	4	.667
Wilson	29	6	5	.545
Hash	29	7	6	.538
Galehouse	21	6	6	.500
Bagby	25	7	11	.350
Ostermueller	19	3	5	.375
Mustaikis	6	0	1	.000
Terry	1	0	0	.000

Bees

Tobin	5	1	0	1.000
Errickson	23	8	6	.571
Salvo	12	6	5	.545
Sullivan	26	8	11	.421
Coffman	24	1	2	.333
Piechota	11	2	4	.333
Posedel	28	7	15	.318
Strincevich	21	2	5	.286
Javery	21	0	3	.000
Williams	5	0	0	.000

Cleveland Misses Chance to Overhaul Detroit Tigers and Take Lead in Standing

Indians Need More Than Bob Feller to Win Flag

By the Associated Press

It's as evident as the headlines in your newspaper today that Bobby Feller can't pitch the Cleveland Indians into the American League championship singlehanded—or even with two hands.

The famous fireballer stands out as the best hurler in baseball, with 19 victories already in the bag, but the Indians are in second place just the same and unless they can figure out something else, they may stay there.

Cleveland had a chance to take over the lead yesterday. The Detroit Tigers were idle and the Tribe was down for a doubleheader with the seventh-place St. Louis Browns.

Auker Effective

Feller took care of winning the first game, 7-4, pitching shutout ball for five innings until his teammates got him a working margin. Then came the nightcap and even with Johnny Humphries pitching three-hit ball, the Tribe couldn't capture the crucial game. Elden Auker of the Browns gave up eight hits, but he kept them scattered and singled home one of the runs that won the game, 2-1.

The Boston Red Sox reinforced their third-place position by whipping the New York Yankees again 6-5, bunching seven of their 13 hits in the last two innings and notching the winning tally with two out in the ninth on Manager Joe Cronin's single. Jimmy Foxx hit his twenty-sixth homer and Dom Di Maggio made four hits in five trips.

Hayes Delivers

This was only one of several thrilling finishes.

The Philadelphia Athletics beat the Washington Senators 6-4 in 10 innings. Frank Hayes delivered a pinch double to tie the score in the ninth and in the tenth a single and two more doubles provided the winning margin.

An even more breathtaking spectacle was the Brooklyn Dodgers' 6-3 triumph over the New York Giants on Dolph Camilli's twelfth home run in the twelfth inning. Two were out and two were on at the time. Peewee Reese had hit a homer with one on to tie the score in the seventh and Nick Witek had put the Giants in the lead originally with a two-run circuit blow.

Flowers Introduced

The game served as a savory introduction to the majors for Lefty Wesley Flowers, just up from Louisville. He took over the Brooklyn pitching chores in the seventh and hurled three-hit shutout ball for the remaining six innings.

Bucky Walters checked the skid of the Cincinnati Reds by scattering nine hits so effectively that he shut out the Chicago Cubs after the first inning and won 3-1. Lefty Larry French of the Cubs gave only six safeties, but the Reds paired them off for a run in each of three innings.

In the only other National League game the Boston Bees prodded the Phillies into their ninth consecutive defeat, 6-2. Jim Tobin allowed only seven hits and Eddie Miller helped with a homer. He now has hit one in each of the last five games.

Van Horn Puzzles Tennis Critics by His Failures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y.—What has happened to Welby Van Horn's tennis game—the terrific, devasting power that blasted Elwood Cooke, Wayne Sabin, and John Bromwich from the courts of Forest Hills last September?

A finalist in the national championships a year ago—today just an ordinary player, unable to get beyond the second round of any of the big tournaments. To tennis followers, the activities of the tall Los Angeles youngster are puzzling.

In the first day of the Eastern Grass Court championships at Rye, Van Horn showed an occasional flash of his brilliant stroking. But in losing a second-round match to Hal Surface, 6—0, 6—3, the flashes had little continuity.

Van Horn walked around the court as in a daze, not attempting to concentrate. He would lash out with the hard-hitting forehand and backhand strokes, but rarely make two good ones in succession. All Surface had to do was to keep the ball in play for two or three rallies, and Van Horn would find the net or hit out.

The latent possibilties that led observers to boost the young Californian as the next single champion are still evident, but not working. Van Horn himself can give no reason for the letdown. "I'm doing my best," says Welby, "but I can't seem to get my game working."

His lagging interest in tennis as shown by his haphazard court play may be attributed to a growing interest in golf. Van Horn has been playing golf every day at the Westchester Country Club at Rye, and takes great pleasure in the new-found sport.

Fifteen minutes after his loss to Surface Van Horn was on the golf course trying to cut a few strokes off his score. Recently he shot a 46 for nine holes, and now wants to knock six strokes from that mark.

His conquerer Surface said he thought Van Horn was working up his game slowly, just as he did last year, to be at a peak for the national championships.

Van Horn's best play has come in doubles, where he is teamed with national champion Bobby Riggs. The sustained back-court rallies of singles are not necessary in doubles play, and the Van Horn-Riggs combination is one of the favored teams for the national doubles championship.

Kerr and Sam Snead Share Ontario Lead

FORT ERIE, Ontario, Aug. 9 (AP)—Bill Kerr, stocky professional of the Toronto Hunt Club, and Slammin' Sam Snead shared the lead last night at the halfway mark of the 18th annual Ontario open golf championship. Both carded 18-hole totals of 71, one under par.

Snead, the West Virginian who now is located at Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., was one of four Americans who qualified for the final 18 holes today along with 12 Canadians.

Foremost American golfer ever to compete in the Ontario open, Snead has been made favorite to take the title won by Henry Martell of Edmonton last year. Martell was the first amateur to win the Ontario open crown.

Right behind Kerr and Snead over the Erie Downs course here were two Toronto district snipers, Dick Borthwick of Oakdale, a former tourney champion, and Bob Burns, the stylist from Weston, and Joe Noble of the Kitchener Westmount Club. All shot par 72's.

Snead is a former Canadian open champion.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
Cincinnati	64	34	.653	
Brooklyn	60	40	.600	5
New York	51	45	.531	12
Chicago	53	51	.510	14
Pittsburgh	49	48	.495	14½
St. Louis	47	50	.485	16½
Boston	37	61	.378	27
Philadelphia	32	64	.333	31

Results Aug. 8
Boston 6, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati 3, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 6, New York 3 (12 innings).
Only games scheduled.

Chapman Recalled

TORONTO (AP)—Fred Chapman, shortstop with Toronto in the International League, has been recalled by the Philadelphia Athletics.

Early Start

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The Ohio State football game in the Illinois Stadium Nov. 16 will start at 1:30 o'clock.

This is half an hour earlier than the usual starting time. Coach Bob Zuppke has advanced the time in line with a general movement to swing into action in November earlier because of hazards of possible darkness on bad weather days.

The Southern California and Notre Dame games in October will start at 2 o'clock. The Bradley game on Oct. 5 will start at 2:30 o'clock.

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BOSTON

Woman Breaks 100 Targets

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—A woman broke 100 straight targets for the first time in skeet shooting competition, as dark-haired little Mrs. M. L. Smythe, Aurora, Ohio, helped set pace in the featured 12 gauge event of the National skeet championships.

Seven men also shot perfect scores yesterday. They were:

Dick Shaughnessy, Dedham, Mass., schoolboy who won the small-gauge title at the opening of the meet Tuesday; H. M. Cole, Springfield, Mass., Alex Kerr, Los Angeles, Calif.; Gerald Batten, Chicago, W. H. Tulburt, Detroit; Dr. J. H. Nichols, Cleveland, Ohio and C. H. Poulton, San Antonio, Texas.

Twenty-six others scored 99's among them Patricia Laursen, Akron, Ohio, college girl with two championships already to her credit in this tournament, and 15-year-old Bobbie Parker, also a title winner thus far this week.

A record field of 269 shooters competed.

The contestants have two more days and 150 more targets to go in the 12-gauge competition, premier event of the sixth annual meeting.

Mrs. Smythe known as "Jean" to her friends already has the 1940 small gauge title in possession.

Two five-man squads tied for the lead in team competition yesterday at 492x500. Shaughnessy's 100 helped the Hill Top team of Massachusetts to the top, while a pair of 99's marked the performance of the Michigan State team.

Twelve gauge leaders, 100 targets:

Mrs. M. L. Smythe, Aurora, Ohio.
H. M. Cole, Springfield, Mass.
C. H. Poulton, San Antonio, Texas.
Alex Kerr, Los Angeles, Calif.
Gerald Batten, Chicago.
W. H. Tulburt, Detroit.
Dick Shaughnessy, Dedham, Mass.
D. J. H. Nichols, Cleveland, Ohio.

Entrants who scored 99 targets included:

Patricia Laursen, Akron, Ohio.
R. L. Guyotte, West Springfield, Mass.
E. P. White, Hartford, Conn.
C. A. Pickering, Middletown, Conn.
D. Shalleross, Barrington, R. I.

Veteran Ott Is Honored

Wide World

Upper: Mel Ott, perennial boy wonder of the New York Giants, before the baseball game with the Brooklyn Dodgers at the Polo Grounds the other night, is pictured with members of a reception committee behind a table bearing gifts presented the star infielder by fans and teammates. More than 55,000 thundered a united tribute to the one-time prodigy from the Bayou country of Louisiana, who at the age of 16 came to the Polo Grounds in 1925 to develop under the tutelage of the late John J. McGraw into the National League's foremost home-run clouter of all time. Lower: Mrs. Mel Ott, wife of the Giant star, with her children, Lyn (left) and Barbara, as they appeared for the game.

Dom Di Maggio Edges Brother Joe in Series

By the Associated Press

Joe Di Maggio of the New York Yankees is a great center fielder but his little brother Dominic, of Boston's Red Sox, is better.

The famous brothers faced one another in center field for the first time in their big league careers while Dom's Sox were copping four out of five from Joe's fading Yanks.

And it was Dominic all the way—from the time he dumped a single in front of brother Joe in his opening appearance at the plate in the first game until he raced into deep left center to catch Joe's towering drive for the final putout in the ninth yesterday.

Joe was brilliant and polished as ever afield, his long, graceful lope making the hard ones look easy, and his big bat smashing out a clean-cut .428 average over the five-game stretch.

But little brother, who's worth Tom Yawkey's $75,000 just for this series, was roaming all over the lot, making game-saving clutches and whipping the ball in so fast that Yankee base-runners stopped dead and hustled back to the bags. Slender, bespectacled Dom was no weakling at the plate either. He averaged .611 for the series.

Take a look at the figures:

	AB	R	H	O	A	E	Av.
Dom	18	6	11	14	1	0	.611
Joe	21	4	9	12	0	0	.428

In only one department did big brother Joe have the edge. He drove in seven runs while Dom only had one in the RBI column. Joe had two homers and the best Dom could do in the extra base department was a trio of doubles.

Between the pair of them, Boston will take Dom. And no wonder! Big brother Joe himself has said that Dom will be the greatest of the family.

The Red Sox are chuckling, too. They've taken plenty of ribbing from the Yankee front office because they passed up Joe after hearing he had a trick knee. The Sox are doing the ribbing now. The Yanks passed up Dom because he wore glasses.

Football Now All-Year Round Topic for Fans

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There just doesn't seem to be any kind of weather that keeps folks from talking football. Just a few years ago the season ended with the annual Thanksgiving Day game or the Army-Navy spectacle, and you didn't hear much about football again until the next September rolled around. Suddenly it began to be a topic of conversation and argument until after the New Year's Day game in the Rose Bowl. Then every school in the country began to make it a regular program to hold extended spring training even with an intra-squad game at the close of the period.

Still football didn't arrive at its present stature as a year 'round sports interest until the professional teams began to arrive as big business. What with the annual all-star game played in Chicago in August and the pros starting their pre-season training, about the only month in the year that doesn't have football stories is July. Baseball was dominant for about six months of the year and could claim the title of America's No. 1 game. Today that is no longer true if you are to measure the stories that appear on the sports pages.

Yet baseball doesn't suffer from this new interest if we notice the reports each year of total attendance in the leagues. The true picture is that the American public is growing more sports conscious with the years and demands to know more about the boys who perform for their enjoyment. Night baseball and Sunday football have brought the games to a large number who formerly were unable to attend games.

Here in the middle-west the professional football teams have already gone to training quarters or will be there in a few days. The Washington Redskins stopped off the other day in their trek to far northwest for training. They all went to see a Sox baseball game.

The Chicago Cardinals are in quarters at the Morgan Park Military Academy while the Bears this week are using the lake-front and parks for a sort of pre-pre-season work while the boys are all gathering from the different parts of the land. Next week they will go to St. Johns Military Academy at Delafield, Wis. for the regular work outs.

The Green Bay Packers will be hard at it next week for they are the team that must be ready first because it is their assignment to represent the pros against the collegians in the game in Chicago on the night of August 29th.

* * *

The coach of the year, Eddie Anderson, has now been chosen as the hear coach for the all star game and he will have his number one boy to carry the burden with him in Nile Kinnick who was given the largest number of votes as a player.

There is talk that the famous R. O. T. C. Kiltie band of Iowa will come to play at the game in honor of their star coach and star player. If they could only decorate the stadium with talks of the tall corn from Iowa then we would have an all-Iowa show. The state sure turned out to put these two boys across.

* * *

Ellamae Williams, the young woman golf star who has set quite a pace this year has once more come through. The other day at the Westmoreland course in the Women's Western Golf Association 12th annual Derby the young lady toured the 18 holes in 74 which is two under par. This was a new competitive woman's record for this course.

While this youngest star of the links was putting together her score one of the deans of the game was putting on quite a show in the 36th annual Chicago amateur at Jackson Park. Charles (Chick) Evans, three times winner of the championship was playing the same route that led him to golfing glory just 33 years ago. It was on this same course when he was just 17, that he first won a championship that has since led him to heights equalled by no other golfer save Bobby Jones.

* * *

And in case you didn't notice before Johnny Bulla who is a professional from around Chicago went up to the Milwaukee Open and turned in a card of 131 which was eleven strokes under par and was the lowest competitive scoring total for the 36 holes during the 1940 season. The all-time American record for the distance was set just last year at 130 strokes, so you see Mr. Bulla was plenty good. Just one stroke behind him was that fellow Ed Oliver who is making people believe he really belonged in the select company they legislated him out of at Cleveland earlier in the season.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International
Syracuse 3-6, Jersey City 2-5.
Toronto 7, Buffalo 2.
Montreal 7, Rochester 3.
(Only games).

American Association
Indianapolis 7, Toledo 4.
Columbus 5, Louisville 4.
St. Paul 5, Milwaukee 2.
Minneapolis-Kansas City postponed.

Texas League
Dallas-Beaumont (2) canceled.
Houston 5-4, Fort Worth 0-1.
Oklahoma City 4, San Antonio 3.
Tulsa at Shreveport postponed.

Southern Association
Birmingham 3, Atlanta 1.
Knoxville 9, Memphis 4.
Chattanooga 4, New Orleans 1.
Nashville 9, Little Rock 6.

Pacific Coast
Sacramento 7, San Francisco 2.
Hollywood 5, Portland 3.
Seattle 3, Oakland 2.
(Only games.)

Eastern League
Elmira 5, Albany 3.
Williamsport 1-1, Binghamton 0-12.
Wilkes-Barre 9, Hartford 8.
Springfield 8, Scranton 2.

Leo Campisi, joint holder of the University of Iowa mile record, is doing summer session work for an advanced degree . . . He coaches at Rockford, Ill.

Prusoff And Grant Win Rye Upsets

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—Henry Prusoff was an easy fellow to talk to yesterday, especially if you wanted to talk about Bitsy Grant.

Five minutes after reporters cornered him for the low down on his 6—4, 6—3 upset of Frankie Parker in the quarter-final round of the Eastern grass court championships, the telephone rang. It was Grant.

Bitsy wanted to tell Prusoff that he had just licked Joe Hunt, the Midshipman, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2. Prusoff howled his congratulations into the mouthpiece, turned around and said, "Bitsy's sure a great little fighter. He's got a fighting heart from way back."

That was tribute from an authority, because Prusoff himself had to be more than courageous five years ago when he met with a severe mishap in an elevator, spent six months in a hospital and was told he would never walk again.

When he returned home to begin a three-year period of rest Prusoff owned a No. 13 national ranking. In 1939, he returned to the circuit and licked Bob Kamrath, of Austin, Texas, in the first round of the Maryland State tournament.

Then a week later at Southampton, Prusoff upset Grant in the first round. In 1935 at Southampton Hank also beat Grant in the first round on the same court with the same umpire supervising. He went to Rye the next week and beat Don McNeill.

These and other successes earned Hank a No. 10 national ranking.

Prusoff's semifinal opponent Saturday will be Bobby Riggs, the defending champion, who beat Frank Shields, of New York, 6—8, 6—4, 6—2, yesterday. McNeill, a winner at 6—2, 9—7, over Gardnar Mulloy meets Grant today.

Alice Marble, who played 61 games in two singles matches and one doubles test, dropped a set to Pauline Betz, of Los Angeles, who finally yielded, 3—6, 6—0, 6—2. Miss Marble is paired against Gracyn Wheeler, of Santa Monica, Calif., in the lower bracket, while Helen Jacobs, of Berkeley, Calif., meets Sarah Palfrey, of Reno, Nev., in the upper.

Work Starts On Iowa Press Box

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—Work on the remodelling of the University of Iowa stadium's west press box has begun, with the raising of the box as one of the major tasks.

The box will be elevated so that the top row of spectators cannot interfere with the reporters' vision. Booths for movie and still photographers will be built on the roof and improvements will be made to the interior.

Front windows, formerly rigid, will be made so they can be opened on warm days. Radio booths also will be improved.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Mediocrity Has Its Virtues

Lacking, as it does, an outstanding pennant contender, many people insist that the quality of play in the American League has reached a new low. The Miller Huggins Yankees of 1927, for example, or Joe McCarthy's outfit of last season, might be leading the present crowd by 18 or 20 games. However, in this particular case, mediocrity has its virtues. It has been many years, if ever, since the junior circuit gave the fans such an interesting flag chase.

Unless injuries to key players mar their courses, the Cleveland Indians and Detroit Tigers should be dueling right down to the finish line, and there still is a remote possibility that either the Red Sox or Yankees will be troublesome factors again by late September. The only hint of monopolization in the majors surrounds the Cincinnati Reds, a novel experience for the National League.

Waited in Vain

Since the early days of the race, the American League has waited anxiously for the Yankee steamroller. As Joe McCarthy had practically the same club this spring that crushed the bewildered Reds in the 1939 World Series, there seemed no reason why he should not annex his fifth straight championship. But his supporters have waited in vain, and it appears fairly certain that another New York threat will not come before 1941.

Rival players give various reasons for the fall of the Yankees. It is pointed out that McCarthy's starting pitchers failed him in the beginning, and later his relief corps went into a dive. And, of course, those big innings which once were the trademark of the famed Yankee offense, are rarely apparent. While the boys were scoring runs in bunches and piling up early leads, the pitchers could afford to throw balls up to the plate and let the opposition hit them. A couple of runs here or there meant nothing. In the end, McCarthy's hurler knew that the powerhouse attack behind him would predominate.

Pressure Too Great

The Yankee collapse bears up the old theory that no club, no matter how impressive on paper, can go on winning forever. The law of averages always steps in and calls a halt, say players. The pressure of front running, which kept the McCarthymen keyed up for four successive campaigns, became too great. Bill Dickey, one of the better catchers of the modern era, with a lifetime batting average of .320 at the close of 1939, has been unable to climb above .250 this year. George Selkirk, a normal .300 man, is 20 points under that coveted level. Joe Gordon is under .260 and Red Rolfe even lower. Yet, who can say that these Yankee players are not dangerous hitters?

New York critics predict a wholesale shakeup at the Stadium during the coming off season, if the Yanks follow the next World Series from the outside. There are rumors that all of McCarthy's hurlers, from Red Ruffing down to the newest rookie, will be tossed into the open market. Such former mainstays as Lefty Gomez, Monte Pearson, Bump Hadley and Johnny Murphy are understood to be hanging on by threads. At St. Petersburg next spring, the manager will look over the entire Kansas City infield, although there seems scant likelihood of Gordon or Rolfe changing uniforms in 1941.

Rebuilding Program

Although McCarthy may soon face his most drastic rebuilding program since arriving at the Stadium, there probably are only three berths—aside from the pitching—in need of replacements. According to critics who follow the club from April until October, these spots are right field, shortstop and first base. This, of course, points fingers at George Selkirk, Tommy Henrich, Frank Crosetti and Babe Dahlgren.

Keller in left field, Di Maggio in center, Gordon at second, Rolfe at third and Dickey or Rosar behind the bat are first division players on any man's ball club.

Landis Takes Up Case For Umpire Post

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 (AP)—Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of Baseball, reserved decision yesterday in the case involving Umpire Bob Williams of the Michigan State League, dismissed by the club owners "for the good of the league" after Burleigh Grimes, Manager of the Grand Rapids Club, had a run-in with Williams.

Landis summoned T. J. Halligan of Flint, Mich., President of the League, and representatives of the six clubs for the inquiry. Halligan brought all records and correspondence in the case which resulted in the indefinite suspension of Grimes July 21 by W. G. Bramham, President of the National Association of Minor Leagues.

Williams was dismissed despite warning from Bramham against any move to drop the umpire.

Grimes, former manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, did not appear at yesterday's hearing because his status was not involved. Landis was concerned over Williams' dismissal.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C	G.B.
Detroit	63	41	.606	
Cleveland	63	42	.600	1
Boston	57	47	.548	6
Chicago	50	49	.505	10½
New York	50	51	.495	11½
Washington	45	58	.437	17½
St. Louis	44	63	.411	20½
Philadelphia	40	61	.396	21½

Results Aug. 8
Philadelphia 6, Washington 4 (10 innings).
Boston 6, New York 5.
Cleveland 7, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 2, Cleveland 1.
Only games scheduled.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	206,390
1940 volume to date	126,036,105
1939 volume to date	131,554,852

Some Stocks Up Moderately; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Selected stocks, with steels in front, pulled out of the rut in today's market and retrieved fractions to a point or so of recent losses.

Volume and prices were best at the start. Gains were reduced near the final hour and activity dwindled. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 300,000 shares.

Brokers suggested the initial upward flurry was based partly on the belief of technicians the market may have been "oversold" and could wangle at least a temporary comeback. The principal argument for this theory was that Thursday's turnover was the second smallest in 22 years.

Persisting as buying handicaps, analysts thought, was the speculative fear for the outcome of the European-African conflict and the desire to await clarification of the nation's tax bill and political trends.

Prominent on the forenoon swing were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Allis Chalmers, North American, Pennsylvania, Santa Fe, Kennecott, American Telephone, Sears Roebuck, Eastman Kodak and Allied Chemical.

Moderately improved in the curb were Aluminum of America, Brewster Aero, Phoenix Securities, Republic Aviation and Cities Service.

Bonds Edge Forward

Bonds generally moved a bit forward in a slow market today.

Advances toward the final hour were mainly in fractions with a few rails and industrials leading the way.

In favor were such issues as Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Remington Rand 4¼s of '56, Southern Railway 4s, Goodrich 4¼s and Walworth 4s.

Portland General Electric 4½s bucked the trend with a loss of around 2 points following news the Chase National Bank filed a suit in Portland, Ore., for collection from the company of $4,786,000. The bank said the company defaulted on note payments last May.

Traders bided their time in the foreign dollar list while belligerents struggled for air mastery. Biggest swing was in Belgium 6½s, down 5.

U. S. governments dipped as much as ¼ point.

Imports of Gold In July 31 Week Lowest Since May

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports dropped to $78,684,221 in the week ended July 31, the lowest for any week since May.

In the preceding week, shipments to this country totaled $105,308,975.

The slump was attributable primarily to smaller than usual shipments from the British Empire. Last week British shipments included $41,535,676 from the United Kingdom, and $28,983,526 from Canada. Other large consignments were $1,882,646 from Brazil, and $3,737,131 from Colombia.

An indication that the British have drawn on gold already here was found in a statement of the Commerce Department that gold deposited under earmark by foreign governments and central banks in the Federal Reserve system declined $17,852,156 to $1,761,251,482.

Silver imports also were somewhat under usual amounts, totaling $990,437, including $249,442 from Canada, and $491,422 from Mexico.

Gold exports amounted to $500 and silver exports $3,726.

Trading in Grain Futures Listless

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 (AP)—The grain trade stuck fast on the shoals of indifference today. There appeared to be little interest in offering of grain at any price and as a result quotations hovered near yesterday's closing levels.

Some uneasiness appeared in corn when good rains were reported in central Illinois and Kansas, but this was soon dissipated. Traders were not desirous of taking definite stands prior to the issuance of official crop estimates later today.

Railroad Budget Approved

CHICAGO (AP)—The federal court approved the 1941 improvement budget of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, calling for the expenditure of $1,100,000. The 1940 improvement budget provided for a $1,200,000 expenditure.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The securities market got a firmer grip on prices today after Thursday's modest slide. Upward price adjustments, however, were small and turnover remained at recent skimpy levels. Small gains dotted the government bond list and many industrials, especially tobaccos, came out at higher prices. Rubbers held steady in line with the commodity and domestic rails hardened a trifle. Kaffirs and oils moved evenly.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher today. Trade calling took care of local liquidation but wider support was curbed by a lower Bombay market.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	A'g 6
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47	47	47	A'g 6
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	18	18	18	
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13	13	13	Jul 30
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	7	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	5	4½	4½	4½	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¾
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl 1½e)	13	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅜
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	2	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	155	152	155	+4
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	1	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	64	64	64	A'g 7
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	1	33	32½	33	+1¼
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	A'g 8
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 7
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 19
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	43	43	43	+1
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
75	41¾	Am Airlines	4	57⅜	56½	57	+ ½
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	12	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ½
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
23⅜	2⅛	Am Cable & R	1	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	1	55½	55	95½	
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	177	177	177	+1
33½	18	Am Car & Fdy	6	25	24⅜	24½	+ ½
51¾	34	Am Car pf	1	42½	42¼	42¼	
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	1	18⅞	18½	18½	— ¼
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jul 25
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	118¾	118¾	118¾	A'g 5
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 31
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 8
15¼	8	Am Crys S (⅛e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 8
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 7
6⅜	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 6
28¼	10⅜	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	A'g 7
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	4	27	27	27	+ ¼
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	6	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jul 19
66½	45½	Am Home (2.40)	3	54⅛	53¾	53¾	A'g 8
37⅜	15⅜	Am Ice	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	A'g 8
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ½
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 8
45	30	Am Inv Ill(1.35e)	4	40	40	40	+10
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	49	49	49	
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	5	13½	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	1	52½	52½	52½	A'g 7
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	3	12	11½	11½	A'g 7
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 8
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	5	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90⅜	90⅛	90⅛	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	10	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (3⅜k)	2	50	50	50	+ ⅝
54	28¼	APL$5pf 2.81¼k)	2	42½	42½	42½	A'g 8
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	28	6⅛	6	6⅛	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	19	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
70	48¼	Am R M pf(4½)	1	62½	62½	62½	A'g 8
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	1	8½	8½	8½	A'g 7
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	3	7¼	7	7	
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	14	36½	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	134¾	134½	134¾	A'g 5
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56	56	56	A'g 7
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (¾e)	4	23⅞	23½	23¾	+ ½
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	8	12¾	12½	12¾	A'g 8
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13½	13½	13½	A'g 6
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	A'g 1
93	73½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	A'g 8
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	— ¾
175½	145	Am T & T (9)	9	162¾	161¾	162¼	+ ½
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	75½	75	75	+ ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	2	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅜
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	142¾	142¾	142¾	—1¾
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	A'g 8
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	16	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	A'g 8
12	6	Am Woolen	1	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	A'g 6
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	
45½	35	AmZinc ppf 3¾k	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	16	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ½
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	25	25	25	A'g 3
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	A'g 8
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	9	8¾	8¾	A'g 1
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 2
35½	23	Arch D-M(1.05e)	2	26	26	26	A'g 8
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf 7)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 31
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill pr pf	1	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	1	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 7
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	5½	5½	5½	
80	68½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 18
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	2	67	64¾	67	A'g 1
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	35	35	35	A'g 7
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	4	16	16	16	+ ⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅞
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	12	11¼	11	11	A'g 8
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 5
22½	9¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 22
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	9	22	22	22	+ ⅜
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	A'g 6
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	6	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	A'g 3
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	62¾	62½	62½	A'g 2
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5½	5⅝	5½	A'g 6
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2	2	A'g 7
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	17	15	14¾	15	+ ½
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	8½	8½	8½	
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 5
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 8
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	27	27	27	— ¼
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	A'g 5
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 6
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix A (1¾e)	10	30½	30	30½	+ ¾
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	2	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 2
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	28⅛	28¼	28¼	A'g 6
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	28	78¾	77¼	78⅛	+ ½
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	120	120	120	+ ½
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	3	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+1¼
22½	15	Black & Dk (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 2
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	7	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
19⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	A'g 6
24½	17	Borden Co (.90e)	21	19½	19	19	— ⅛
25⅛	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	9	16⅞	16½	16¾	+ ¼
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 12
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	34⅝	34½	34½	A'g 7
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 8
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	9	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅜
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33	33	33	Jul 19
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 1
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	12	3¾	3¾	3¾	
24⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	41	24½	24½	24½	
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114½	114⅝	A'g 6
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	2	17	17	17	
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	1	22½	22¼	22½	A'g 8
10⅜	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 8
33½	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	1	27	27	27	
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	A'g 3
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	14	18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	A'g 7
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	12	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 6
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19	19	19	+ ¼
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	51	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	A'g 3
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	

C

16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	7	16¾	16½	16½	+ ¼
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	A'g 8
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	7	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅛
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ½
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	17	3	2⅞	3	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	33½	33½	33½	A'g 8
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	1	28	28	28	A'g 6
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	4	52	50½	52	A'g 8
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	5	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
12½	5	Celotex Corp	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
26¼	17½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	A'g 7
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ		3	3		Jul 23
11¾	4	Cent Vi(ctta S	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 7
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3	3	3	
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	1	24	24	24	+ ⅜
3⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 8
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	A'g 7
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	A'g 5
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 6
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	22	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	— ¼
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 11
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 7
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1½	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 7
2½	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 8
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 8
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 6
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	29	29	29	A'g 6
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 7
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	Jul 23
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	A'g 5
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 8
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	*15	73⅞	72¼	73½	+1¼
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 8
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	6	32	32	32	— ½
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	3	32½	32	32	A'g 8
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	3	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	9	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola(2¼e)	1	105	105	105	A'g 8
100	94	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	A'g 8
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	7	11⅜	11½	11⅜	
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)		99¾	99¾	99¾	A'g 6
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	6	24	24	24	— ¼
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	16	16	16	+1
26¾	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	7	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	4	20⅛	19⅜	20⅛	+ ¼
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	20	5¾	5½	5½	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	79	79	79	—1
8½	3½	Colum Pict	4	4½	4¼	4¼	A'g 2
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	3	79⅜	79⅛	79⅜	A'g 8
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	3	31⅛	31	31	+ ⅛
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	A'g 6
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¾
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	103	103	103	A'g 2
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	4	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	7	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	3	60½	60½	60½	A'g 8
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	27	30¾	30½	30⅜	
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3	3	3	A'g 2
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 7
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12	12	12	A'g 8
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	4	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 8
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	2	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	32	28½	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107	107	107	+ ¼
11⅜	8	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 8
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	3	7½	7	7½	Jul 31
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 5
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	81	6⅛	6	6	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 31
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 8
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	4	13½	13	13	Jul 31
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100½	100½	100½	A'g 7
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	2	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 7
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	80½	80½	80½	Jul 30
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	3	39¼	38¾	39¼	— ⅛
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	116½	116	116½	Jul 30
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	A'g 5
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	35½	35½	35½	
4¾	2	Cont Motors	16	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	11	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅝
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	1	22	22	22	
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	11	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	4	49⅝	49½	49½	— ⅛
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	172	171	171	A'g 7
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	2	5¼	5¼	5⅛	A'g 8
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	½	⅝	A'g 8
24¼	13	Crane Co	10	16¾	16⅛	16½	+ ⅝
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	6	23⅜	23¼	23¼	—

Commerce and Finance

Treasury Forecasts Record $12,000,000,000 Fiscal Year Budget

Business and Industry

Empire Buys About Half Of U. S. Exports

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—British Empire markets are taking about half the United States' total exports as a result of expanded war purchases and the closing of most of continental Europe to shipping, foreign trade sources said today.

One trade authority said the percentage of exports now going to England, Canada and other British Empire markets probably is the highest since the United States became an important trading nation. Before the war, approximately one third of foreign sales went to England and her dominions and possessions.

Trade trends and announcement of British plans for widening war purchases in the United States, it was said, indicate England and Canada may take an even larger share of the exports in coming months provided the British Isles hold out against the threatened Nazi attack and counter blockade.

Out of about $2,000,000,000 in war orders placed by British agents, an informed source said, less than half actually have been shipped. The bulk of the unfilled business is aircraft orders.

Because of the overshadowing importance of trade with England and Canada, business and financial circles anxiously have watched sea and air attacks on British supply lines. Some analysts contend closing of United Kingdom markets, on top of the cessation of dealings with the continent, might be a hard blow temporarily for certain industries, such as steel.

The "Iron Age" reported Great Britain was buying steel here at the rate of 500,000 to 600,000 tons a month, or nearly 10 per cent of the current output.

Out of $350,000,000 in exports in June, the United Kingdom took $77,868,000 compared with $36,066,000 in June, 1939 and Canada $66,796,000 against $39,829,000 in the 1939 month.

The chief British Empire markets together, including Australia and South Africa, took about $164,000,000 of this country's exports and sold here $87,613,000, leaving a wide gap to be covered by transfer of gold and other liquid assets to the United States.

Buick Expands To Meet Defense And Private Needs

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—The Buick division of General Motors Corp. has completed a major retooling and expansion program in preparation for 1941 models and at the same time placed itself in a position to meet any calls upon the company for national defense, declared Harlow H. Curtice, President and General Manager of Buick.

The plant expansion brings the daily capacity to 1,500 cars, or a total of 350,000 annually, compared with the previous capacity of about 1,300 a day.

Buick engineers, Mr. Curtice said, have been working closely with Army technicians on armament projects which provide for the adaptation of the Buick engines to military uses. Other armament production also is being considered. The Buick head indicated that arms production is to be made collateral with passenger car output. He said the company feels it to be its duty to maintain normal peacetime production and employment in addition to working on defense orders.

During the 1940 model season Buick plants operated at full capacity, he continued. There were 283,204 1940 model cars produced, a new all-time high for the company. The previous record was 250,116 produced in the 1937 model year.

The inventory period, Mr. Curtice said, is being reduced to a minimum this year, with a staggered schedule for the closing of various departments and a minimum period of shutdown. As a result, employment is being held above 9,000 persons and the changeover to new models will be one of the shortest in history.

U. S. Merchandise Sales Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that United States merchandise sales were higher in June in nearly every part of the world than in the same month last year, despite war restrictions.

Oceania was the only major geographical division buying less.

Although the war has cut off United States trade with most of continental Europe, exports to Great Britain more than made up for these losses in June. Officials said, however, that since the capitulation of France, which was still a customer during part of June, these trends might change.

Merger of Four Dairy Concerns Now in Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The agreement of merger between Western Dairies, Inc., Arden Farms Co., Arden Farms, Inc., and Arden Protected Milk Company, dated as of June 25, 1940, was filed and recorded on Aug. 1, 1940, in Maryland and Delaware, and is now effective, it was announced.

Under the terms of this merger agreement Arden Farms Co., Arden Farms, Inc., and Arden Protected Milk Company were merged into Western Dairies, Inc., which, under the terms of the merger agreement, is to be known as Arden Farms Co.

England Tops Japan As U. S. Scrap Buyer

By the Associated Press

New York

Great Britain has displaced Japan as the leading foreign buyer of American iron and steel scrap, the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, Inc., reported.

During the first six months of 1940, the Institute said, the United Kingdom bought 459,449 gross tons of American scrap compared with 154,401 in the like 1939 period. Canada bought 156,370 tons compared with 69,709 in the first half of 1939.

Japan, at the same time, bought 411,383 tons, less than half the 1,034,521 tons purchased in the first six months last year.

The institute said government statistics showed American exports of scrap to all nations in the first half of this year to be 1,469,543 tons, a decline of 19 per cent from the like 1939 period, and domestic consumption to have been 18,256,000 tons—nearly 13 times the exports.

Living Costs Show Gain Of 0.7 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Living costs for families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities were 0.7 per cent higher on June 15, 1940, than they were on March 15, 1940, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported.

"Food costs were 2.8 per cent higher on June 15 than on March 15, and rent increased 0.1 per cent," she said. "All other groups included in the budget, clothing, fuel, electricity and ice, housefurnishings and miscellaneous items, showed slight declines.

"The level costs in mid-June was 1.9 per cent above costs a year earlier; 10.7 per cent above the level in June, 1933; and 18.1 per cent below December, 1929.

"The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of the cost of all goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in 33 cities is based on a list of items commonly consumed by wage earners and lower-salaried workers as shown by the Bureau's recent study of the family expenditures of that group. The index thus computed, using as a base an average of costs in 1935-39 as 100, was 100.5 on June 15, as compared with 99.8 on March 15, 1940.

"Costs were higher on June 15 than on March 15 in 29 of the 33 cities covered. In four cities slight declines were reported, the largest in Atlanta, where average costs at the end of the quarter were 1.1 per cent below costs on March 15.

"Food, which is most important in the spending of moderate-income families, increased in cost over the quarter in 32 of the 33 cities covered. One city, Atlanta, reported lower food prices at the end of the quarter, due primarily to lowered prices for all the food groups except meat and eggs. The greatest increase occurred in Chicago, where food costs rose 5.6 per cent over the quarter.

North American Co. Quarter Net Equal To 49 Cents Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The quarterly report of North American Company and subsidiaries showed net profit of $5,132,800 for the three months ended June 30, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 49 cents a share on common stock.

This compared with $5,557,487 or 54 cents a share in the March quarter and $4,481,136, or 41 cents a share, in the June quarter last year.

For the 12 months ended June 30 net income was $21,898,859, equal to $2.11 a common share, against $18,180,551, or $1.81 a share, in the preceding 12 months.

Edward L. Shea, President, said the electric output of the company's consolidated subsidiaries in the first and second quarters established new records for those periods and added:

"The present demands for power indicate that factories generally in our territories are operating at a high rate. In the case of our own subsidiaries, for example, their industrial customers in the second quarter used 19 per cent more power than in the same quarter a year ago."

Insulating Board Output Sets Record in 6 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Production of insulating board in the United States during the first six months of 1940 was the largest of any half-year period in the 26-year history of the industry, B. J. Westover, Secretary of the Insulation Board Institute, announced.

Footage was 13 per cent ahead of the corresponding months of 1939 and 58 per cent ahead of production in the first half of 1938, Mr. Westover reported. He said it was 428 per cent ahead of the similar months of 1933, the first year that monthly production records were compiled.

Production reached an all-time high in June, breaking a mark just set in the preceding month, the secretary disclosed. First reports from manufacturers, he said, indicated that this peak was carried over into July.

Metal Working Trade Facing Record Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Because of their vital role in the defense program, metal-working plants face the most active period in history, according to a report in the current issue of the American Machinist.

Plant expansion and retooling on a vast scale, continues the report, are planned and, in many cases, already under way. A skilled labor shortage is the most worrisome problem. The country is being scoured for good tool and die makers, all-round machinists, welders, pattern makers, operators of certain types of machine tools, and mechanical draftsmen.

Machine Tools: New business has been large. Most of it, aside from British orders, is for the defense program. Pending inquiries give a clue to the tremendous bookings the next few months. Wright Aeronautical is starting to figure on equipment for its new gigantic aircraft engine plant near Cincinnati. Chrysler has been asking for prices and delivery dates on equipment for high-speed light tank production, while Packard shortly will be in the market for machinery for its Rolls Royce job. After months of inaction, the Canadian market is busy.

Manufacturers of big machine tools for the Navy is being accelerated by resort to several practices, such as negotiated contracts, inspection of the machines on the floor of the user instead of the builder's plants, and pooling of the facilities of the builders.

Railroad Equipment: Orders for almost 5,000 freight cars have been placed the past two weeks. Illinois Central has contracted for 3,000 cars, buying 1,000 each from Pullman-Standard and General American Transportation and 500 each from American Car & Foundry and Mount Vernon Car. Norfolk & Western will take 500 cars from Ralston Steel Car. Five of 13 diesel-electric switching locomotives for Reading went to Baldwin.

Steel: Though the industry is running at over 90 per cent, full effect of defense orders will not be felt for months. No one knows what the ultimate tonnage will be. Companies already are conscious of the "push" for alloy steels, and are installing more electric melting furnaces to increase capacity for defense purposes.

Aircraft: Agreement of airplane builders to sign government contracts immediately instead of waiting for plant write-off legislation to be passed has cleared the road for huge plant expansions. Notable among the increases will be those of Douglas and Glen Martin. Biggest bottleneck still is in aircraft engine production. The RFC has approved a loan of $92,000,000 to Wright Aeronautical to build a plant near Cincinnati to turn out 12,000 motors a year.

Munitions: The United States Steel Corporation, has been awarded a contract for $27,583,000 for projectiles, explosive and ammunition parts which will be filled by its subsidiary, National Tube Co. Large orders have been placed by the Army for such products as shell, cartridge cases, gun carriages, shell forgings and machine guns. It will take months, however, for industry to tool up for many of these jobs. Production will not be under way on a sizable scale until the early part of 1941.

Shipbuilding: Navy yards and private yards are at an all-time peak, with all ship ways occupied and many departments operating two and three shifts. Though more facilities are planned, greater use of Navy yards can be secured by running more shifts, but that action is handicapped by a shortage of skilled men. The commercial shipbuilding industry is currently employing around 90,000 men, the highest number in history. The Navy is planning to get skilled men from inland industrial centers.

Mass. Co-operative Banks Assets Rise

By the Associated Press

Assets and liabilities of 184 Massachusetts co-operative banks balanced at $394,322,493 in June of this year, compared with $392,630,330 Oct. 31, 1939, and $392,081,103 in June, 1939, State Bank Commissioner Joseph E. Perry reported.

Assets and liabilities of 192 savings banks balanced at $2,409,371,834, compared with $2,393,217,721 Oct., 1939, and $2,398,937,420 in June, 1939. Deposits increased to $2,149,252,783 in June from $2,141,741,505 a year previously, although the number of depositors in that period decreased slightly to 2,816,533.

Sugar Deliveries Higher In First Six Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported that sugar deliveries during the first six months of this year totaled 3,073,085 short tons, raw value, as against 2,962,118 tons in the corresponding period last year.

In the continental United States distribution was as follows: Raw sugar by refiners, 3,583 tons; refined sugar by refiners, 1,996,901; by beet processors, 658,606; by direct-consumption importers, 364,387; by mainland cane mills for direct consumption, 49,608.

Distribution of sugar for local consumption in the territory of Hawaii was 12,145 tons and in Puerto Rico it was 36,285 tons.

Morgenthau Presses Tax Bill As Spur to U. S. Rearmament

Budget Summary Given at Tax Hearing

By the Associated Press

Washington

Secretary Henry Morgenthau gave this summary of the Government's fiscal outlook when he testified at a congressional tax hearing today:

Estimated expenditures for current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1941—$12,058,000,000.

Estimated revenues (exclusive of proposed new excess profits tax) — $6,367,000,000.

Net deficit, $5,691,000,000.

Approved and pending appropriations and contract authorizations for army—$6,809,000,000; for navy—$7,893,000,000.

Total national defense outlay so far voted by Congress—$14,702,000,000.

Estimated actual cash defense costs this fiscal year—$5,000,000,000.

Present Federal debt—$43,803,196,540.

Estimated debt June 30, 1941, (exclusive of proposed new tax)—$48,700,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau, forecasting a $5,700,000,000 Federal deficit this year, urged Congress today to open another source of Government revenue and provide a "better distribution" of defense costs by enacting an excess profits tax.

An eventual increase in the present $59,000,000,000 federal debt limit to permit more deficit financing was predicted by Mr. Morgenthau, while Daniel W. Bell, Treasury Undersecretary, said that at the present rate of defense expenditures it would be necessary to increase the limit by about $49,000,000,000 next summer unless new taxes were raised.

Appearing before a joint meeting of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee, the Treasury chief also proposed prompt action on pending tax legislation because he said it would facilitate execution of defense contracts.

"The national defense program," Mr. Morgenthau said, "places upon us the duty of reconsidering certain features of the tax structure now, in order to obtain a rapid expansion of production for defense and a better distribution of its cost to the taxpayer."

The excess profits tax has been estimated by experts to yield $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 a year.

The Treasury and Budget Bureau have calculated that, as of Aug. 5, the Treasury faced expenditures of more than $12,000,000,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, Mr. Morgenthau said. Revenue estimates, he reported, totaled $6,367,000,000, including the new defense taxes recently enacted.

Debt Limit

Unless new taxes were enacted, he continued, virtually all of the new $49,000,000,000 Federal borrowing power would be exhausted by June 30, 1941.

"On the basis of these estimates," he said, "it is obvious that in view of the requirements of the defense program the present debt limitation of $49,000,000,000 will sooner or later need to be increased."

The increase, however, might be postponed until next year, he added.

He also called attention to provisions of the pending excess profits tax bill which would suspend the profit limitations on warplane and warship contracts under the Vinson-Trammell Act and authorize manufacturers to speed up amortization, for tax purposes, of new factories built for defense production.

"There has arisen in the minds of contractors who desire to do business with the Government," the secretary said, "a barrier of uncertainty as to the conditions under which they will operate.

"In some cases, on this account, contractors have been hesitant to accept Government contracts. To remove this hesitancy, it has been my opinion that immediate steps should be taken to obtain adequate remedial legislation.

"The Treasury Department accordingly presented to the committee a plan for an excess profits tax, with corresponding changes in the amortization rules and the Vinson-Trammell Act."

World Determination

Discussing the revenue situation, Mr. Morgenthau said that the provisions of the recent defense tax bill "were sufficient to meet the situation as it existed at that time."

"With the rapid deterioration of world conditions, however," he continued, "it became necessary to plan for an expansion of the program for national defense, and the President requested the Congress to provide additional funds for this purpose."

He presented a tabulation showing that already approved or pending appropriations and contract authorizations for the Army and Navy totaled $14,702,000,000, composed of $6,809,000,000 for the Army and $7,893,000,000 for the Navy.

Some of this money may not be spent until a later fiscal year, he explained, but along with other governmental expenditures, the actual cash outlay of the Treasury in the current fiscal year will total about $12,058,000,000, including $5,000,000,000 for defense, $1,400,000,000 for relief, $1,060,000,000 for regular civil departments and agencies, $1,090,000,000 for aids to agriculture, and $1,100,000,000 for interest on the public debt.

Asserting that passage of the bill would help speed up the national defense program, Mr. Morgenthau said: "It is therefore essential that differences as to details of the bill be not allowed to stand in the way of early passage of this urgently needed legislation."

Excess Profits

The excess profits provisions would tax at rates ranging from 25 to 40 per cent the extra profits corporations might make in 1940 and succeeding years over either a fixed percentage of their capital investment or their average earnings in the 1936-39 period.

Since officials say that this tax would prevent profiteering on Government contracts, they have agreed to suspend, simultaneously, the recently enacted 7 or 8 per cent profit limitation on airplane and warship contracts in the Vinson-Trammell Act.

The defense amortization provisions of the bill arose from fears of some manufacturers that they would be left with useless factories and would suffer tax losses when the defense program ended, unless they were allowed to deduct the cost of new factories, erected exclusively for defense purposes, in about five years. Ordinarily such costs could be deducted from profits for tax purposes only over the probable life of the buildings, frequently 20 or more years.

Diesel-Electric Locomotive Order Sets a New Record

NEW YORK (AP)—An order, said to be the largest of the kind ever placed, for 18 Diesel-electric passenger locomotive units, is announced by C. McD. Davis, executive of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

While the value of the order was not revealed, a spokesman for the road said both the dollar total and the horsepower involved were the greatest on record for passenger Diesels.

The Electro-Motive Corp., a subsidiary of General Motors Corp., at La Grange, Ill., will build the units.

The announcement revealed that the Atlantic Coast Line and the Pennsylvania Railroad had ordered 21 stainless steel streamline coaches to double the capacity of the "Champion," jointly operated New York-Florida Flyer.

While Mr. Davis said greater vacation travel to Florida was primarily responsible for the order, he added:

"The rapid gains of industry in the southeastern states demand a corresponding increase in new and faster trains. The manufacturing centers of the intermediate south can be expected to increase their production since America, because of the European war, is forced to supply its own markets, and we look confidently to new and greater development in the south in the near future."

Coffee Imports Year Ended June 30 Make A New Record High

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange said in an announcement that imports of coffee in the crop year ended June 30 had reached a record total of 15,482,830 bags of 132 pounds each, or 15½ pounds for each person in the United States.

They said imports, which about parallel domestic consumption, had risen 2,346,615 bags, or 2.2 pounds per head, in the past two years. During that period a promotion campaign in newspapers, magazines, the trade press and in billboards has been conducted here jointly by six Latin American countries banded together in the Pan American Coffee Bureau. A. U. S. trade organization, Associated Coffee Industries of America, co-operated.

The American people consumed 620 cups of coffee a year (40 cups to the pound) for every man, woman, and child in the United States in the latest crop year. That was 88 more cups a year than two years ago, when the promotion campaign began.

Smelting Companies' Profits High in '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that 19 large companies engaged primarily in smelting and refining or fabrication of non-ferrous metals had combined profits of $159,000,000 in 1939.

The commission said that the net profits amounted to 14.7 per cent of sales compared with 12.5 per cent in 1938.

The combined volume of business was $1,080,000,000 in 1939, an increase of $222,000,000 over the previous year.

Sears, Roebuck Sales Up 16.9 P. C. Month of July

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co., reported sales for the month of July totaled $51,351,896 as compared with $43,941,139 for the same month a year ago, an increase of $7,410,757 or 16.9 per cent.

Sales for the six months period from February through July amounted to $328,749,926 as compared with $296,226,587 for the corresponding 1939 period an increase of $32,523,339 or 11 per cent.

Trade Control Is Seen Needed In All Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—All Europe will have to keep tight control over its foreign trade and its domestic business for an indefinite period, even if Germany does not win, says Winthrop W. Case in the current issue of The Annalist.

If the Nazi power were to break down, Europe would not be likely, he adds, to escape widespread economic and moral collapse, or even political chaos.

Lack Credits

"Such a Europe would almost certainly lack credit for borrowing, as in 1919 and 1920, for purposes of reconstruction. In the absence of generous help from the United States—very likely even with it—the only gainer might well prove to be Russian communism."

In any event, Mr. Case explains, recovery from the disorganization on the Continent would be made much more difficult and slow by the social ferment and unrest that even before the present war in many countries had corroded the very bases of society and of government itself.

Furthermore, the place of Europe in the world's economy has been undergoing changes no less fundamental for their slow and long-term character—changes that are leading to maladjustments which the present war can only aggravate.

The modern emphasis on autarchy—economic self-sufficiency—in both agricultural and industrialized nations is only in part due to the fear of war. It is at least as much the result of purely economic considerations of peacetime—the vulnerability of the modern State to economic forces and economic policies emanating from other countries.

Purpose of Autarchists

"This at bottom is due to the fact," Mr. Case explains, "that the area of the State's vital economic interests and activities is not as a rule identical with that in which it exercises political rule. If the two areas can be made identical, all the factors affecting the nation's economic life can obviously be brought within the nation's own control.

"The autarchists seek to make the two areas—the political and the economic—identical by shrinking the latter; the Nazi imperialists would solve the dilemma by expanding the former (the two groups are of course not mutually exclusive).

"For all the valid criticisms that may be directed against autarchy as a policy, it is likely to retain its appeal until such time as some international organization of society along the Nazi or League of Nations lines is able to assure stability in the economic relations of the various national units."

General Motors Sales Show Good Increase in July

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. reported July sales of cars and trucks in the United States amounted to 145,064 compared with 173,212 last June and 102,031 in July, 1939.

For the first seven months, the sales to U. S. consumers totaled 1,086,885 against 802,492 in the like period last year.

July sales to dealers in the United States dropped to 99,664 from 151,661 in June. In July, 1939, dealer sales were 71,803.

Sales to U. S. dealers in the first seven months amounted to 1,112,698 against 910,591 in the first seven months of 1939.

Shipments to dealers in the United States and Canada, plus overseas sales, for July were 110,659 against 167,310 in June and 84,327 in July, 1939. For the first seven months total sales to dealers, counting overseas, increased to 1,209,446 from 925,533 in the like 1939 period, the corporation reported.

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—Buick division of General Motors Corporation reported that its retail sales of new cars during July numbered 23,659 units, compared with 13,768 for the same month last year. The announcement described last month's sales as "the best July volume" in the company's history.

The company earlier reported June domestic retail sales at 26,130 units.

LANSING, Mich. (AP) — Oldsmobile division of General Motors Corporation reported that its retail sales of new cars for July totaled 15,586 units. June sales numbered 18,086.

Sales from January 1 to August 1 reached 120,067 compared with 83,158 in the corresponding months of last year, D. E. Ralston, Oldsmobile's general sales manager, announced.

PONTIAC, Mich. (AP) — Pontiac division of General Motors Corporation reported its retail sales of new cars during July at 17,950, compared with 10,995 in July a year ago. Its new unit sales in June of this year numbered 23,372.

D. U. Bathrick, general sales manager, said unfilled orders "are still four times greater than a year ago."

Am. Locomotive Earns $3.35

NEW YORK (AP)—American Locomotive Co. and subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30 reported net profit of $1,178,470, equal to $3.35 a share on the 7 per cent preferred stock, contrasted with a net loss of $931,710 in the first half of 1939.

Gives Good Report

Wide World

Guy W. Vaughan

Curtiss-Wright June Quarter Net More Than Doubles

NEW YORK (AP) — Curtiss-Wright Corp. net profit for the June quarter more than doubled that of a year ago and the company's backlog of unfilled orders for airplanes and engines on June 30 was at a record peak—$248,668,549 compared with $143,282,142 last January 1, Guy W. Vaughan, President of the company reported.

Consolidated net profit in the June quarter was $3,821,773, or 44 cents a common share, compared with $1,672,647, or 15 cents a share, in the like 1939 period, and $2,414,196, or 25 cents a share, in the March quarter.

In the first six months of the year, the company took in $152,225,298 of new orders and issued billings for $46,838,891 of completed orders.

Directors of the corporation voted a dividend of 50 cents a share on Class A stock, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 14. Similar dividends were paid March 30 and June 29.

Six Ship Yards Submit Bids For Cargo Vessels

WASHINGTON (AP)—Six ship yards, four of them on the West Coast, have submitted bids to the Maritime Commission for the construction of C-3 type single screw cargo vessels.

The commission has not indicated how many ships it plans to order from the bidding.

Base bids for the construction of six vessels included:

Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation, Birmingham, Ala. (plant at Pascagoula, Miss.)—steam propulsion, fixed price basis, $3,225,000 each; adjusted price basis, $2,925,000 each. (The adjusted price basis allows for increasing or decreasing the price because of changes in cost of labor and materials.)

Western Pipe & Steel Company, South San Francisco, Calif.—steam propulsion, $3,240,000 each fixed price; $2,990,000 each adjusted price; diesel propulsion, $3,640,000 each fixed price, $3,390,000 each adjusted price.

Moore Drydock Company, San Francisco, steam propulsion, $3,374,500 each fixed price, $3,174,500 each adjusted price.

Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation, Tacoma, Wash., steam propulsion, $3,526,755 each fixed price, $3,066,744 each adjusted price; diesel propulsion, $3,958,125 each fixed price, $3,498,144 each adjusted price.

Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, San Pedro, Calif., steam propulsion, $3,450,000 each fixed price, $3,150,000 each adjusted price; diesel propulsion, $3,700,000 each fixed price, $3,440,000 each adjusted price.

Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Chester, Pa., steam propulsion, $3,402,000 each fixed price, $3,137,000 each adjusted price; diesel propulsion, $3,618,000 each fixed price, $3,337,000 each adjusted price.

Engineering Awards Above Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction contracts awarded during the week ended Aug. 7, totaling $76,453,000, exceeded their corresponding 1939 values for the fifth consecutive week, Engineering News-Record reported today.

Federal defense spending for increased power output and military housing were largely responsible for the gain, the publication said.

Engineering construction contracts for July, totaling $347,852,000, were the highest for any month since March, 1930, and the largest on record for July. Federal awards for defense projects made up about half the month's total and were the greatest ever reported.

Private work declined during the week ended yesterday, the publication said. Contracts fell 19 per cent below the previous week and 26 per cent under a year ago. Public construction was 14 per cent smaller than the week before but topped the corresponding week last year by 10 per cent.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest week	Year ago
Private	$11,682,000	$15,725,000
State and municipal	24,213,000	40,235,000
Federal	40,558,000	18,474,000
Total	76,453,000	74,434,000

New Aircraft Factory Loans From the RFC

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, told the House Banking Committee the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had agreed recently to finance construction of "half a dozen" new aircraft factories, to cost between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000.

Mr. Jones made the disclosure while testifying on a bill to authorize a $500,000,000 expansion of the Export-Import Bank's lending capital, partly to finance loans to Central and South American countries.

Explaining the need for the additional capital, Mr. Jones said the RFC had committed itself to loans totaling about $700,000,000 under the defense program, including projects for acquisition of strategic materials as well as construction of new ordnance and munitions plants.

Mr. Jones said that he had agreed, informally but definitely, to finance the construction of new aircraft plants and added the money involved included a loan to the Packard Motor Company for the manufacture or Rolls-Royce airplane engines.

Other defense commitments which he enumerated included $92,000,000 to the Wright Aeronautical Corporation and $50,800,000 to the Reynolds Metal Company for construction of an aluminum plant.

Such commitments, Mr. Jones explained, reduced the RFC's capital available for other purposes, and added he did not believe it good policy to permit the agency to continue with curtailed capitalization.

Mr. Jones indicated that if other units of the Federal loan agency, such as the Export-Import Bank, were given additional funds, it would ease the load on the RFC.

Handing Back Chinese Holdings Encounters Snag

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Of all the hard Sino-Japanese nuts still resisting efforts in the Japanese-occupied areas, probably the least crackable has been the question of handing back Chinese industrial and other properties to their rightful owners.

Months ago it was announced with considerable fanfare that this was to be done, and since then there have been reassuring reports that progress was steadily being made in recording applications by the owners, and similar steps. But it has developed that so many conditions are being made — of which the very first is acceptance of the Japanese-sponsored Chinese regimes, of course—that the question grows rather than diminishes.

No public estimate has ever been made of the amount of Chinese property taken over by the Japanese, but here are a few figures given by a British investigator: 12 Chinese cotton mills in North China and 28 in Central China, totaling between them nearly 1,250,000 spindles and 55,000 looms, all these being operated by the Japanese, who are also operating four Chinese flour mills (out of 14 in all) in Shanghai, with work due to be resumed shortly in two more. Such industrial calculations, of course, leave out of consideration the Government-owned railways, public utilities and similar properties in many of which foreigners have invested large sums of money not as yet in any way recognized by the Japanese.

The four flour mills illustrate an example of the multiplying complexities. These are being run by the great Mitsui and Mitsubishi interests, and they are said to have put in two million Chinese dollars of new capital, for which of course they will demand reimbursement just as those in charge of the railways say that the "puppet" administrations must provide sums in excess of original cost to pay for Japanese rolling stock, tracks and other expenses. The railway bill for Central China is estimated at 21 million Chinese dollars.

In general, it is presumed that any handing-back plan entails in all cases a continued "partnership" by Japanese interests.

A helpful banking connection
PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 MILK STREET, BOSTON
Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Rossmoore & Robbins
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
Tax Consultants
551 Fifth Avenue, New York

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Canada Striving To Build Storage For Grain Yields

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP) — Work will start immediately to provide additional storage space for between 22,000,000 and 25,000,000 bushels of grain in country elevators on the prairies, Trade Minister J. A. Mackinnon announced.

Arrangements have been made with the line elevator companies and the united grain growers elevator companies for the construction of some 15,000,000 bushels extra annex space in country elevators. Arrangements also are being made with the pools for additional elevator space of from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels.

"The shortage of lumber," the Minister's statement declared, "is affecting the amount of additional elevator space that might be constructed, but with the assistance of the timber controller, department of munitions and supply, it is hoped that timber to permit at least of this amount of additional construction can be made.

"It is not thought that this will take care of all additional elevator space required and plans are being considered and investigated looking toward the unfreezing of grain that will have to be stored in farmers' granaries this fall.

"Reports from the west state that there is a very great deal of extra granary construction taking place and already completed throughout the West by the farmers themselves, who realize that under present conditions they will have to arrange to store at least a portion of their wheat on their own farms.

"Although, on account of the cool weather with considerable moisture conditions, quite a large portion of the western crop is slow in maturing and considerable warm weather is needed for ripening, present appearances point to a very large crop although we will have, especially in the farther west, to escape possible frost until the end of this month."

Auto Output Turns Upward in Week

DETROIT (AP) — Automotive News in its current survey of motor plant activity estimates this week's production of cars and trucks at 14,010 units reflecting a slight increase in 1941 model assemblies over last week's 12,225 completions. Output this week a year ago totaled 23,076 units.

The trade paper says that by the middle of September all plants should be in full swing on 1941 models.

Final assembly operations on 1941 models were started this week at Pontiac, while Hudson and Packard boosted their output of new models considerably. Ford and Mercury continued as the only makers still turning out 1940 models, but operations at these plants are virtually completed.

Dodge truck continued as the only Chrysler division running final assembly lines this week, although changeover operations at Plymouth are nearing completion.

Boston Stocks

Aug. 9

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	81¼	81	81¼	81
..	Bos Edison	357a	353a	353a	357a
5.00	Bos Elevated	42½	42½	42½	42½
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	18	18	18	18
..	B&M pr pf	77a	77a	77a	77a
..	B&M st A pf	2	2	2	2
..	B&M st B pf	2½	2½	2½	2½
..	Copper Range	33a	33a	33a	33a
..	East Gas & F	2	2	2	2
..	E Gas & F pf	20	20	20	20
1.12½	E G&F pr pf	48½	48½	48	1/2 48½
.60	Loew's Boston	11½	11½	11½	11½
..	Mergenthaler	143a	143a	143a	141¼
1.75a	N E Tel & Tel	116¼	115¾	116¼	116
.25a	Un Twist Drill	30¼	30¼	30¼	30
2.50	Unit Shoe M	62¼	61½	62¼	62

*Ex-dividend †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s 43-41 Mch	102.17	102.17	102.17
2	3¼s 46-44	109.9	109.6	109.6
1	2s 50-48	103.14	103.14	103.14
1	2½s 53-49	105.11	105.11	105.11
3	2¾s 54-51	107.6	107.6	107.6
5	3s 55 51	110.8	110.8	110.8
30	2¼s 56-54	102.14	102.12	102.12
7	2¾s 59-56	106.19	106.19	106.19
11	2¾s 65-60	106.10	106.10	106.10

New York City Bond

92	3s 80	96⅜	96¼	96¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Abitibi P&L 5s 53	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
1	Alb P Wrap 6s 48	54	54	54
4	Alb P W 6s 48 ww	52	52	52
6	Alleghany cv 5s 44	86½	86¼	86½
27	Alleghany 5s 50 st	45¼	44½	45
5	Alls Chalm cv 4s 52	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
20	Am&For P5s 2030	45¾	45½	45½
1	AmIGChem 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
10	Am Int 5½s 49	98½	98½	98½
5	Am T&T 3¼s 61	108½	108½	108½
4	Am WW&E 6s 75	108¼	108¼	108¼
10	Arm Del 4s 57	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
4	Arm Del 4s 55	102½	102¼	102¼
12	AT&SF 4s 95	105¾	105⅝	105¾
2	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	97½	97½	97½
3	A C Line 1st 4s 52	69	69	69
9	A C Line 4½s 64	47	46¼	47
2	A C Line s 45	69	69	69
5	B&O 1st mtg 4s st	67¼	66¾	67¼
21	B&O 95 st A	19½	18⅞	19½
1	B&O 95 st C	33¼	32⅜	33¼
2	B&O 2000 st D	29	29	29
9	B&O 96 st F	29	28⅞	29
1	B&O cv 60 st	12½	12½	12½
37	B&O 4s 458	67⅞	67	67⅞
1	B&OPLE¾WVA 4s 51st	56	56	56
2	Bang & Aroo 5s 43	89½	89½	89½
1	Bell TPa 5s 48B	113¾	113¾	113¾
3	Bell TPa 3s 60C	133	133	133
6	Beth Stl 3½s 52	108	107¾	108
19	Beth Stl 3¼s269	105⅞	105¼	105¼
15	Beth Stl 3¼s265	105⅞	104¾	104⅝
7	Beth Stl 3s 60	101⅝	101½	101½
2	Boston&Me 5s 67	73¼	73	73¼
19	Bost & Me 4s 60	72	71½	71½
2	Bost&Me 4¾s 61	72	71½	72
20	Bost&Me 4½s 70	21	20¾	21
8	Bost&Me 5s 55	75	75	75
28	Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Buf R&P 1 st	38	38	38
1	Bush Term s 55	39	39	39
2	Bush T Bldg 5s 60	57¾	57¾	57¾
2	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	85½	85½	85½
4	Can Nor 6½s '46	99	99	99
2	Can Pac 4s perp	50	50	50
2	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	2	2	2
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	45	45	45
5	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	63	63	63
1	Cen Steel 8s '41	108	108	108
7	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	100¼	100	100
12	Chi & Alton 3s '49	12½	12	12
2	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	85⅜	85	85
2	CB&Q 4½s '77	78	77¾	77¾
4	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	99½	99½	99½
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94	94	94
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	137a	137a	137a
1	Chic Gt West 4s '59	27¾	27¾	27¾
4	Chi I & L 6s '66	6	6	6
1	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4¾	4¾	4¾
9	CMSP&P ajl5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
13	CM&SP gen 4s '89	22¾	22¾	22¾
2	Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	2	2	2
8	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	8	8	8
3	C R I & P 4s'88	12¼	12¼	12¼
3	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	57a	57a	57a
19	CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	4¾	4½	4¾
1	Ch Un Sta 3¼s'63	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Ch Un Sta 3¼s'51	106	106	106
1	Ch Un Sta 3¼s'63	100½	100½	100½
2	Choc Okl&G 5s'52	11	11	11
5	CCC&StL 4½s'77	50	49⅞	50
10	CCC&StL gen 4s'93	69	69	69
1	CevUnTerm 5s'73	72¾	72¼	72¼
3	ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	64¼	64¼	64¼
1	Col F&I 5s'70	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
11	Colmbia G 5s'52 May	105	104¾	105
2	Colmbia G 5s 1961	105	105	105
14	Comnlth Ed cv 3½s'58	122½	122⅛	122½
2	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	109	109	109
13	Con Edis 3¼s'46	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝
2	Con Oil cv 3½s'51	106	106	106
1	Consum Pow 5¼s'70	110¼	110¼	110¼
2	Consum Pow 3½s'65	108½	108½	108½
1	Crown Cork 4½s'48	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Crucible Stl 4½s'48	104½	104½	104½
9	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	16½	16	16
1	Cuba R 5s 6s'46	17¼	17¼	17¼
6	Dayton P & L 3s '70	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
20	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	50¼	49⅞	50
8	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107	107	107
10	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106	106	106
12	Erie rfg 5s '67 1961	12	12	12
10	Erie rfg 5s '75	12	11¾	11¾
2	Erie gen lien 4s '96	25½	25½	25½
16	Erie & Jer 6s '55	63¼	63¼	63¼
3	FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	105¼	105¼	105
10	Fla E Cst 5s '74	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
19	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	5¼	5	5¼
8	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	72½	72½	72½
26	Goodrich 4¼s '56	104	103⅜	103½
2	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	103	103	103
1	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	87	87	87
28	Gt Nor 3s '46 G	102½	102½	102½
1	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
2	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
10	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	103½	103½	103½
1	Gulf St Util 3½s '69	110½	110½	110½
1	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	28½	28½	28½
28	Hud & Man 1st 5s '57	47	46½	46½
10	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12½	12½	12½
1	Ill Cen 4s '53	40½	40½	40½
8	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45¾	45⅛	45¾
3	Ill Cen 4¼s '66	39¾	39¾	39¾
7	Ill Cen 5s '55	51	50¾	51
10	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	45¾	45⅛	45¾
3	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	41¾	41¾	41¾
5	Inland Stl 3s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
61	Interb R Tr 6s '32	32¾	32½	32⅝
1	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
3	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	84⅝	84	84⅝
2	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	47½	47¼	47½
1	Int Paper 6s '55	102	102	102
1	Int Paper 5s '47	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Int T&T 5s '55	30½	30½	30½
2	JamesF&Clea 4s '59	54	54	54
1	Jones&Laugh Stl4¼ '61	98¼	98¼	98¼
10	K C South 3s '50	63	63	63
3	K C Term 4s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
12	Kresge Found 3s 50	102¾	102¼	102¾
3	Lac Gas 5½s 53	49⅛	48¾	49⅛
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	28	28	28
3	Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	40¼	40	40
5	Leh Val NY 4½s 40asd	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
2	Leh Val 4s 2003	16½	16½	16½
21	Leh Val 4s2003 asd	16¾	16½	16½
2	Liggett & M 7s 44	124½	124½	124⅝
1	Liggett & M 5s 51	128	128	128
5	Lorillard 3½s 46	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	92¼	92¼	92¼
..	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	92¼	92¼	92¼

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	126.45	26.79	22.55
Net change	+1.32	+.09	+.08
Previous close	125.13	26.70	22.47
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.43
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Lorillard Co 7s 44	123¼	123¼	123¼
10	Louisa & Ark 5s 69	83	83	83
2	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103	103	103
2	Lou&N 4½s 2003	93½	93½	93½
6	Louis&N 3¾s 2003	83⅝	83⅛	83⅛
3	L&N Pad&M 4s 46	105½	105½	105½
2	Lou G&E 3½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Manati Sug 4s 57	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
20	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	103⅜	103¼	103¼
5	MSP&SSM cn 4s 3s	4½	4½	4½
3	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	23¾	23¾	23¾
5	Mo Pac 5s 77	16¼	16¼	16¼
2	Mo Pac 5s281 12ct	15½	15½	15½
45	Mob&Oh 5s 38 ct	40¼	40¼	40¼
1	Mohawk&Mal 4s 91	49	49	49
3	MonWPaPubSv4½s60	110	110	110
22	Mon WPa Pub Sv6s 65	112	111½	111¾
7	Mor&Essex 5s 55	37⅜	37	37⅜
5	Mor&Essex 4½s 55	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
6	Mor&Essex3½s2000	39⅞	39¼	39⅞
2	Mount StT&T 3¼s 68	108½	108½	108½
10	Nash Cha&StL 4s 78	65½	65½	65½
24	Nat Dairy 3s 55	107	107	107
4	Nat Steel 3s 65	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
1	NO Pu Sv 5s '52A	105	105	105
1	NOrl&NE4½s '52	60	60	60
4	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	33¼	33¼	33¼
4	NO Tex&M 5s '35A	31	30⅛	30⅛
3	NYC rfg 5s 2013	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜
14	NYC4½s 2013A	52¼	51¾	52¼
10	NYC3¾s '48	82¾	82⅝	82¾
19	NYC 3¾s '46	82¾	82⅜	82¾
21	NYC cv 3¼s '52	56½	56¼	56½
10	NYC&HR 3½s'97	79½	79	79½
1	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	60½	60½	60½
23	NYC50&StL 6s '41	81	81	81
3	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	65¾	65¼	65¾
27	NYCh&StL 4½s '78	55½	55¼	55½
1	NY Edis 3¼s '66	109	109	109
3	NYGEH&P 4s '49	116¾	116¾	116¾
3	NYStean 3½s '63	106	106	106
1	NY Trap R 6s '46 st	82½	82½	82½
1	Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	102	102	102

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Cent Ill PS $6 pf	$1.25	Sep. 16	Aug. 20
Do 6% pf	$1.25	Sep. 16	Aug. 20
Cushman Sons 7% pf	$1.75	Sep. 3	Aug. 16
Extra			
Am Laund Mch	10c	Sep.* 1	Aug. 20
Irregular			
General 1st Corp com	15c	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do com	15c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Newmarket Mfg	50c	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Tile Roofing	20c	Sep. 16	Aug. 26
Liquidating			
Aviation Sec., New Eng	$273	.. ..	..
Resumed			
Meteor Motor Car	12½c	Aug. 20	Aug. 15
Regular			
Acme Steel	75c	Q Sep. 12	Aug. 20
Alabama Water Svc. Co. $6 pf	$1.50	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Am. Cyn pr pf	$1.37½	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Am. Laund Mch	20c	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Archer-D-Mid	35c	Sep. 3	Aug. 21
Atlas Powder	75c	Sep. 10	Aug. 30
Barlow & Seelig A	20c	Q Sep. 2	Aug. 16
Blue Ridge Corp pf	75c	Q Sep. 3	Aug. 16
Bristol Myers	60c	Q Sep. 3	Aug. 16
Col. Broadcast "A&B"	45c	.. Sep. 6	Aug. 23
Comb. Tr. Shrs. /S. Oil	1.2337c	.. Aug. 15	
Eastman Kodak	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Do pf	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Faber Coe & Gregg	50c	Q Sep. 3	Aug. 15
Fed Light & Traction Co. $6 pf	$1.50	Q Sep. 3	Aug. 19
Griggs Cooper & Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Oct. 1
Gulf Sts Util $6 pf	$1.50	Q Sep. 16	Aug. 30
Do $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q Sep. 16	Aug. 30
Haverty Furn C Inc	25c	Q Aug. 24	Aug. 10
Hirst-Chic Mining	5d	Aug. 8	July 29
Homestake M	37½c	M Aug. 26	Aug. 20
Mallory (P R) Inc	20c	Q Sep. 10	Aug. 30
Moran Twg 7% cppf	35c	Q Sep. 3	Aug. 15
NYB&T5hrs hearr	44c	Aug. 15	.....
NE Wat&El $4 pf	$1	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Norwich Pharm	25c	Q Sep. 10	Aug. 23
Ohio Oil Co—6% pf	$1.50	Q Sep. 14	Aug. 31
Package Mchy Co	50c	Q Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Peoples GL&C	50c	.. Oct. 15	Sep. 21
Philippine Long Dist Tel Co	42c	M Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Purity Bakeries	25c	.. Sep. 3	Aug. 16
Rand's (Pitts)	5c	Q Sep. 16	Sep. 9
Do 8% cum pf	10c	Q Sep. 16	Sep. 9
Riverside & Mills A	50c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Stand Oil Ohio	25c	Q Sep. 14	Aug. 31
Do	$1.25	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Tilo Roofing pf	35c	Q Sep. 16	Aug. 26
Timken R B	75c	.. Sep. 5	Aug. 16
Toledo Edis Co—5% pf	1¼	.. ..	..
Do 6% pf	41 2-3c	M Sep. 3	Aug. 15
Do 7% pf	50c	M Sep. 3	Aug. 15
	58⅓c	M Sep. 3	Aug. 15

*Payable in common stock or cash.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 7 compared with Aug. 7, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $36,595,097.60 ($39,022,392.89); expenditures, $21,723,192.33 ($35,976,621.77); net balance, $2,564,980,221.12 ($2,456,328,-680.42); working balance included, $1,-834,078,096.81 ($1,769,231,870.90); customs receipts for month, $5,893,368.13 ($5,790,-629.92); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $515,393,480.19 ($477,732,480.99); expenditures, $1,018,139,698.30 ($1,047,695,428.15); excess of expenditures, $502,746,218.11 ($569,963,019.16); gross debt, $43,803,196,-540.28 ($40,735,422,458.95); increase over previous day, $11,307,403.71; gold assets, $20,568,736.63 ($16,263,434,417.60).

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Norf Sou 5s '61A	11¼	11¼	11¼
4	Nor Am Co 4s '59	106¾	106¾	106¾
4	Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105¼	105⅛	105¼
18	Nor Pac 6s 2047	60⅝	60⅛	60⅝
3	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	53	53	53
4	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	53	53	53
8	Nor Pac 4s '97	67⅝	67	67
5	Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	43¾	44
5	Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅛	107	107
5	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109¼	109	109
8	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105½	104½	105½
2	Otis Steel 4½s '62A	70	70	70
1	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	110	110	110
1	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1	Parmelee T 6s '44	41	41	51
1	Pen Co 4s '63	103¼	103¼	103
1	Pen-Dix 6s '41 A	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
6	Pen Oh&Det 4½ '77	101	101	101
42	Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	107½	107¼	107¼
7	Pen RR gen 5s '68	109¼	109	109
23	Penn RR gen 4½s '65	103⅜	102½	103¼
20	Pen RR 4½s 'deb '70	90⅜	90¾	90¾
4	Pen RR gen 4¼s, '81	97¼	96½	96½
1	Pen RR 3¾s '70	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
3	Pere Marq 4½s '56	65	65	65
2	Pere Marq 4½s '80	59	59	59
49	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	110¼	109¾	109¾
11	Phila Co 5s '57	106⅜	106¼	106¼
3	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
10	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Ph Read C&I 5s '73		14	13⅞	14
1	PCC & SL 5s '75 B	107	107	107
2	PCC & St L 4½s '77	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
2	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	100	100	100
2	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	54	54	54
22	Republic Stl 4½s '56	99¼	98¾	98¾
2	Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	83¼	83¼	83¼
2	STLSF 5s B '50 ct	9	9	9
4	St L S F 4s '50 A	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1	SAGA Pas 5s A '43	65	65	65
12	Set A L 4s '50 st	8¼	8¼	8¼
2	SeaAllFla 6s '35 B ct	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
15	Shell Un 2½s '54	97	97	97
3	Simmons cv 4s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
3	Skelly Oil 3s '51	101	101	101
1	So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	So Bell T & T 3s '79	105	105	105
3	Sou Pac 4½s '68	40¼	40	40¼
3	Sou Pac 4½s '81	40	39¾	40
20	Sou Pac 4½s '69	39¾	39¾	39¾
57	Sou Pac cv 4½s '56	57	56¼	56¼
2	So Pac 3¾s '46	51½	51½	51½
4	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	46⅜	45¾	46⅜
9	South Ry gen 6s '56	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
4	South Ry gen 5s '56	87½	87¼	87¼
10	South Ry gen 4s '56	55	54¼	54¾
1	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
3	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	105¾	105¾	105¾
61	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104½	103⅜	104⅜
11	Studebaker cv 6s '45	99	98½	98½
15	Swift & Co.3¾s '50	105½	105⅝	105½
14	Tex Corp 3s '59	105¾	105½	105¾
1	Tex &2Pac 5s '77B	68	68	68
20	Third Ave aj 5s '60	18⅜	18¼	19¼
1	Third Ave 5s '47	58½	58½	58½
4	Tide Wat Asso3½s '52	105½	105½	105½
2	Tren G & E 5s '49	123¾	123¾	123¾
5	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108	108	108
5	Union Oil Cal 6s '42	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Un Pacv 1st 4s '47	112¾	112¾	112¾
2	U S Steel 1.625s '45	100½	100	100½
2	U S Steel 1.80s '46	100½	100½	100½
1	U S Steel 1.75s '46	100½	100½	100½
2	U S Steel 2.35s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	U S Steel 2.05s '49	100½	100½	100½
2	U S Steel 2.10s '49	100¾	100¾	100¾
4	Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	102	102	102
3	Va El & Pow 3½s '68	110	110	110
2	Virginia Ry 3¾s '66	108	107⅞	108
2	Wabash 1st 5s '39	39	39	39
1	Walworth 6s '55	81	81	81
2	Walworth 5s '55	68¾	68½	68½
1	Warren Bros 6s '41	35	35	35
4	Westn Md 5½s '77A	90	90	90
5	Westn Md 4s '52	84¼	84⅛	84⅛
3	Western Un 5s '51	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
4	Western Un 5s '60	64½	64¼	64¼
1	Wh & L E 4s '49	113	113½	113½
34	Wheel Stl 4½s ½66A	102⅛	102	102
10	Wilson & Co 4s '55	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
2	Wis Cen 4s '49	223¼	223¼	223¼
2	Wisc-El Pow 3½s '68	109	108⅞	109
1	Youngst S T 4s '61	105½	105½	105½
54	Young S & T cv 4s '48	103⅜	103¼	103¼

Foreign Bonds

2	Antioquia 7s'45 B	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
5	Argentine 4s'72 Feb	56⅜	56¼	56⅜
8	Argentine 4s'72 Ap	56½	56⅜	56½
7	Argentine 4½s'71	63¼	63	63
6	Australia 5s'55	50	49¼	49¼
2	Australia 4½s'56	42¾	42¼	42⅜
2	Belgium 6½s'49	50	50	50
1	Brazil 6½s' 26-57	12	12	12
2	Brazil C Ry 7¼ 5s'52	12½	12½	12½
30	Buen A 4½s'57	46	46	46
2	Buen A 4½s Aug '76	46	45¾	46
35	Buen A 4⅜s Apr '76	49½	49½	49½
7	Buen A 4¾s'75	51	50⅞	51
8	Canada 5s'52	91⅝	91⅛	91½
6	Canada 4¼s'50	81	81	81
1	Canada 3s'67	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
3	Chile 6s 62 asd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
3	Chilean Mun 7s60asd	9	9	9
2	Colomb 6s 61 Jan	25	25	25
1	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	25¼	25¼	25¼
1	Cuba 5½s 45	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
1	Cuba 4½s'77	54	54	54
14	Denmark 4½s 62	28¾	28½	28¾
4	Dom 5½s 42	70	70	70
1	Dom 2nd 5½s 69 ext	72	72	72
1	GerGov 5½s65	16⅜	16	16⅜
4	GtConElPJap'7s 44	83¾	83½	83½
1	GtConElPJap6½s50	78¼	78¼	78¼
1	Greek 6s 68	14½	14½	14½
3	ItalPubUtil 7s '52	30¼	30	30¼
2	Japan 6½s'54	85½	85½	85½
1	Lombard El 7s '52	39	39	39
4	Mex 10 4s asd '45	1⅛

Learning to Fly—on Ground

Wide World

Army Airmen of the Future

More important than the production of new planes in the United States Army aircraft expansion program is the training of competent pilots to fly them. Here at the Army's Randolph Field training station landing procedure is being graphically illustrated for a group of students by a flying instructor using a miniature airdrome and plane. At Army fields aerial traffic rules must be strictly observed, for sometimes there are as many as 200 planes aloft at once.

Plane Models Are Discarded As U. S. Speeds Production

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Army gradually is reducing the number of types of warplanes in its defense brochure, and the result, aircraft manufacturers believe, will be reflected during the months to come in a sharply accelerated output on the production lines.

Multiplicity of designs has been one of the banes of aircraft manufacture for years.

Even Germany, with the World's greatest air force and in the midst of a war, has too many kinds of warplanes for efficient mass manufacture, in the opinion of United States Army officers. The evidence is accumulating that Hitler's Air Ministry is cutting down on the number of designs produced.

If the Army Air Corps lives to the line projected for maximum production in the air rearmament drive, it will have six general categories of planes: interceptors, single-engine pursuits, twin-engine fighters, attack planes and medium and heavy bombers.

Up to now, no fewer than 18 combat types have been in the service of the Air Corps.

Course Now Clear

That has been due partly to the existence of a tactical experimentation program. The Army wanted to see what the planes could do, both individually and en masse. It was due partly to the lack of a co-ordinated program for the employment of aircraft in wartime. Army strategy and tactics are products of the Nation's foreign policy, and the Air Corps has not known what it would be called upon to do.

With the emergence of hemisphere defense as the goal of the rearmament program, the Air Corps found its work cut out for it.

Here are some of the types of aircraft which will go into the discard in the drive for greater air power: single-engine attack ships, day and night bombardment planes, single-engine bombardment planes, general liaison planes and bi-plane pursuits.

Remaining in the non-combat types probably will be short-range corps and division observation planes.

The interceptors for "localized" defense, which the Army is going to buy by the hundreds, are typified by the Bell Pursuit, made in Buffalo, N. Y. The Curtis "P-40," made in Buffalo, typifies the new pursuit equipment, and the Lockheed twin-engine fighter, made in Burbank, Calif., the interceptor for long-range work.

The Boeing "B-17" four-engine bomber, made in Seattle, already standard Air Corps equipment, and the Consolidated "B-24," made in San Diego, also four-engined, will provide the general design for long-range bombardment machines. Such planes are intended for forays deep into enemy territory on the theory that the best defense is an offense.

Two Types Suggested

The Army's medium bombers will be like the Douglas "B-23," made in Santa Monica, Calif., and attack planes will follow the general lines of the Curtiss "A-20," made in Buffalo. Medium bombers, unlike the long-range planes, are intended for operation in the ground army's theater of action, and attack planes are used for breaking up concentrations of ground troops. The Germans use "Stuka" dive bombers for the same purpose.

The most sensational development in warplanes the world over is the rangy heavy bomber capable of carrying multiple tons of bombs. The United States Army's newest experimental machine is designed for a "payload" of 28 tons. Germany is reported to have six- and eight-engine long-range bombers in the process of manufacture.

Some American Army officers are talking of an even greater simplification in types—only two kinds of fighters and two of bombers. The Army long ago abandoned the idea of an "ideal" all-purpose plane.

As one officer expressed it, "You can't make a plane which will carry 10,000 pounds of bombs 2,000 miles and still climb to a fighting altitude of 30,000 feet in 10 or 15 minutes."

U. S. Genius Lifts Defense Out of Politics

Continued from Page 1

Knudsen. "The Navy, for example, contracted for $7,000,000 worth of combat planes in July. Of money made available to us on July 1, five weeks ago, contracts have already been awarded for 45 per cent of the entire Army funds and 75 per cent of the Navy's funds.

"Rifles, planes and tanks are already being produced under the present program," he continued. "One large company has orders for 1,158 tanks, and are already producing at the rate of three a day, and within five months this one plant will double this figure."

A less optimistic view of airplane construction was given today, however, before the House tax hearing by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, who said that tax uncertainty was holding back aviation contracts. While Congress made $400,000,000 available to the Army in June for planes, engines, and accessories, Mr. Stimson said, it had been able to sign contracts for only about 33 out of more than 4,000 provided for.

It is understood no discrepancy exists between the Stimson and Knudsen testimony, for the two men went over it carefully in advance.

Tank Plans Modified

Mr. Knudsen said that designs for the heavier tanks are being modified on the basis of experience gained in the battle of Flanders. Re-designing will be completed by the end of August. To questions from four radio commentators, Mr. Knudsen said uniforms, clothing and general equipment will be ready for a draft army of 400,000 by fall; that auto production will not be interfered with by present airplane contracts; that every effort is being made to scatter defense plants over a wide area.

The Knudsen and subsequent interviews followed closely on publication of a Commission report showing that its Production Division had cleared $1,792,000,000 for Army-Navy contracts in two months. Other members who spoke over the radio were Chester Davis in charge of the Agricultural Division; Miss Harriet Elliott, Division of Consumer Protection; Leon Henderson, price stabilization; Sidney Hillman, Division of Labor supply; Mr. Stettinius, Raw Materials Division, and Mr. Fischer, speaking for Mr. Budd of the Transportation Division.

Here are some of the facts gleaned: Mr. Hillman said 80,000 workers are taking training for defense occupations, and that other workers interested should get in touch with nearest State Employment Offices, that 900,000 unemployed skilled workers are now registered and that he could not see "any reason why serious labor shortage should develop." Mr. Davis described his task as keeping farms in "healthy production and preventing farmers from becoming the first American economic casualty of this new World War."

Consumer Prices

Miss Elliott said her Division is watching consumer's prices, and works with agencies that are raising living levels where these "are dangerously low." In the two months of the Commission she reported "there has been no significant changes in the prices of consumer goods."

Leon Henderson in turn quoted B. M. Baruch as stating that the last war "cost us at least $13,000,000,000 more than it should if prices had been stabilized." Efforts are being made now to write Government contracts which will not encourage inflation or boost prices, and to take similar supervision in other directions. "There's no need for Government price-fixing at present," he declared, "and none will be needed for any commodity if supplies are kept adequate and if new facilities are built when needed."

Raw Materials

Mr. Stettinius told the romantic story of raw material procurements which have brought unpaid business experts in dozens to Washington in what he described as "the co-operative effort of industry." Manganese comes from Brazil, rubber from the East Indies, and other requirements run from A to Z, from antimony to zinc, he said. "No effort is being spared," he declared. Still, the situation calls for patience, he added.

Final spokesman was Mr. Fischer who told how the Association of American Railroads has been asked to reduce to 6 per cent the number of cars awaiting repairs—the smallest number in years—to carry the great new load of defense supplies. Another item is to strengthen some 2,000 bridges in the 80,000 miles of strategic highways to permit them to carry the heaviest equipment.

Giant tanks, similar to those of the German army credited with the break-throughs in the recent Blitzkreigs, are being built for the United States Army, according to a $5,689,725 contract cleared by the Defense Commission. Although the Army refused to disclose details of the new tank, it was reported that it would weigh about 70 tons and carry 15-millimeter cannon, similar to the famous fast-fiiring French field gun. Unofficial estimates of the number of these tanks in the first order varied from 20 to 50.

Cudahy Ordered Back Home As Remarks Are Disavowed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—President Roosevelt today ordered John Cudahy, American Ambassador to Belgium but now in London, to return to the United States immediately for consultation, coincidental with a State Department repudation of the Ambassador's recent "starving Belgium" interview.

Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, in announcing the presidential and departmental action, reiterated his previous statement that the Ambassador's interview, in which he said that 8,000,000 Belgians were facing starvation this winter if help were not forthcoming "was given without prior authorization from, or without prior notification to the Department of State."

Official ire was aroused in Washington not only by the portions of the speech dealing with the Belgian food situation but also at Ambassador Cudahy's allegation that German soldiers in Belgium had acted better than some American soldiers he could remember.

"I am sure," Secretary Welles said, "that no one will question the sincerity of the Ambassador's sympathetic interest in the future wellbeing of the Belgian people, an interest which is shared by the people of the United States. Nevertheless, the interview given was in violation of standing instructions of the Department of State, and certain of the views expressed by the Ambassador are not to be construed as representing the views of this Government.

"The incident illustrates once once again the importance which must be attributed by American representatives abroad to the Department's instructions to defrain at this critical time from making public statements other than those made in accordance with the instructions of the Department of State."

"By direction of the President, Ambassador Cudahy has been requested to return to the United States immediately for consultation," Secretary Welles concluded.

The strength of the official rebuke given the envoy in the Welles statement has led to the belief that further action may well be taken against Mr. Cudahy. The State Department is known to be thoroughly put out with the indiscretion recently shown by several of its representatives abroad.

The Cudahy case has brought to mind the somewhat similar one involving James R. Cromwell, former Minister to Canada, when he delivered a speech advocating greatly increased aid to the Allies. The Cromwell incident led to a short-lived Congressional move for his recall, after which he resigned to accept the Democratic nomination for Senator from New Jersey.

The Cudahy interview has proved particularly embarrassing to the State Department in that it has been widely interpreted as pro-Nazi and anti-British in tenor. It was also interpreted as urging upon the United States a course of action which might bring it into conflict with Great Britain over the latter's blockade of Europe.

Both the Cromwell incident and that involving Ambassador Cudahy are taken here as aditional proof that the United States could well afford to eliminate its outworn system of selecting Ambassadors from among the Nation's richer private citizens. It is felt that the United States would be well repaid in better representation abroad if it would do as most other nations do, that is, provide sufficient funds for envoys abroad so that State Department career men can afford to accept such positions.

Fascist Move in Brazil

NEW YORK (AP)—An appeal in the Portuguese language for Italians in Brazil to win the support of Brazil to the Fascist cause, against Great Britain, was heard from Radio Roma, official Italian short wave system, by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

R. A. F. Solves Way to Bomb Dark Targets

Continued from Page 1

but that they do them in really bad weather as well.

This particular night, for example, there were clouds described in Royal Air Force lingo as "ten tenths"—which is just about as cloudy as possible.

Many persons have been asking recently how it is that the R. A. F. appears to be doing more damage to Germany than the Luftwaffe do to Britain.

It seems that there are several good reasons. The major one is the plain fact that the British are dropping about six times as many bombs on Germany as the Germans drop on Britain.

Figures just issued for the month ending July 18 show 37,000 against 7,000.

Then the R. A. F. planes are better constructed and have more elaborate equipment—even their bombs are superior aerodynamically, consequently more acurate in descent.

Because of the wide and straight autobahnen, the large unmistakable rivers and canals, the relative isolation of its big cities, Germany's ground plan is simpler than Britain's where roads are narrow and winding rivers and small serpentining towns practically merge into one another.

Last, but perhaps really first, British crews have the highest imaginable morale and have concentrated upon intensive training for night flying whereas the Germans appear to have neglected this phase in favor of daylight and army co-operation.

No Attempt at Heroics

"It's no trouble at all" was the catchphrase often heard employed here with a smile by these men who abhor heroics. And there isn't a trace of affection in the remark because it reflects exactly both their desire to play down the personal angle of their achievements and the confidence with which they attain them.

These are the twin hallmarks of the R. A. F. flier and the appreciation of them that can only be gained firsthand goes a long way toward answering queries which may arise after a study of official statistics showing the sustained superiority of the British bombers and fighters.

I gathered from crews returned from raids, however, that the German antiaircraft fire commands real respect. "Jerry is very clever with his searchlights," I was told—the Germans are usually alluded to by this nickname—and it seems he has effective technique of blazing the lights suddenly onto aircraft without previously ranging the sky, and opening up a heavy fire at the same time.

"No Trouble at All"

"The Germans were in excellent form tonight," said a veteran New Zealand pilot seated by me at a 4 o'clock breakfast, "and one shell burst so close beneath us that it tossed the plane yards up into air."

Whereupon his rear gunner, helping himself to marmalade, remarked, "I could see all sorts of things going off outside my turret." And he added, "But as they stayed outside it was no trouble at all."

Even when these airmen had failed to find their primary target in the darkness they located a munition factory in the Ruhr while cruising around and scored direct hits on it, and in the pilot's words, "woke up the whole neighborhood once again."

It is a point of honor among British airmen, strongly re-enforced by official command, that they must never drop their bombs indiscriminately. If through bad weather conditions or any other cause they cannot locate and attack their main objective they try for predetermined alternatives and if they cannot make them they bring their bombs home.

They are rigidly forbidden to drop their load on anything but a named military target—not only for humanitarian reasons but because it is accounted an unwarranted waste of expensive bombs that can be brought back home and subsequently put to uses of real military significance.

Japan Holds China by Trade

Continued from Page 1

dried egg products, and walnut meats. Japanese exporters were able to quote egg yolks in New York at 17½ cents, "cost including insurance and freight" as compared with 19-20 cents for their competitors, and walnut kernels at 13¼ cents a pound as compared with others' 14½-14¾ cents.

In defense the Japanese declare that their military demand foreign exchange and it is necessary to sell at sacrifice prices to get it. In admitting occasional grants of special export facilities a Yokohama Specie official said this was done in error and would not be repeated. But something has certainly been happening with great regualrity to give Nipponese an "edge."

There are other factors, some quite obvious. In making interior North China purchases, Japanese buyers have often with the aid of military authorities fixed prices on raw cotton, camel's wool, and so on, at very low levels not available to others. In 1938 cotton at one point in Hopeh Province was $38.80 per picul local currency as compared with a Tientsin price of $63. Shippers had to pay only $4 for freight so Japanese buyers inland had a 30 per cent price advantage over foreign competitors buying at Tientsin.

Unable to Get Transport

American and European firms have been unable to get rail transportation for Shansi walnuts and when they bought last fall in Tientsin they paid $120 a picul, F. R. B. notes, as compared with a $48 price in Shansi.

The semi-official Inner Mongolia "Meng Chiang Trading Company" fixed the price it paid for camel's wool at $90 to $150 local currency a picul and sold at U. S. $50 to non-Japanese buyers—up to 10 times the buying price.

Factors through which the Japanese authorities are supposed to have helped their own nationals in the drive for markets abroad have included delays in issuing Federal Reserve Bank Certificates of Selling Exchange necessary to make exports. Disputes over valuations have arisen, charging undervaluation of Japanese consular invoices on items entering the United States duty free or taking specific rates.

The net result is declared to be that Japanese firms could make 7 to 15 per cent lower price quotations abroad and still net a profit.

British, German, and French firms have suffered particularly through such practices, although Americans engaging in shipments of furs and skins have so far been immune.

New Mount Developed For Antiaircraft Gun

CHEHALIS, Wash., Aug. 9 (AP)—Development of a new antiaircraft machine gun mount, costing only $9.80, which might revolutionize defense tactics was disclosed yesterday by the Army during maneuvers in southwest Washington.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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We Deliver Beautiful Flowers Anywhere
TRO. 9339 29 Brattle St.

FOR YOUR VACATION
A "permanent" you'll really like
The Wave Beauty Shoppe
7 Hudson St. Call Tro. 1603

Beacon Hill Furniture Polish
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
HARDWARE—PLUMBING
26 Brattle Street Tro. 6760

Cocomalt
Hood's French-American Ice Cream
35c Pt. — Five Flavors
SAGE'S
Harvard Square Belmont Center
Tro. 2211 Bel. 4590

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2508
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing
and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

Luncheon, Dinners
Ice Cream, Candy
Harvard Square, Cambridge
Kir. 5681
Parson Park, Belmont
Bel. 2265
Newton Center
Center New. 2183
Fiske's

CENTERVILLE

Gifts—Toys
Hand Crafts
The Log Cabin Shops
Route 28, Cape Cod Centerville, Mass.

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

'blue coal'
Coke—Stokers—Wood
CONCORD COAL & WOOD CO.
Sudbury Road Concord 110

MASSACHUSETTS

DEDHAM

Personal Loans
for
Personal Needs
at
Low Cost
Loans up to $1000
NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Member F. D. I. C.
Federal Reserve System

BATH TOWELS
are fluffier — dry better — look cleaner — when washed the laundry way.
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0108

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

Geishecker's
MID-SUMMER SALE
Smart Accessories
577 High Street Dedham 0342

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

helen's
Vanity Fair Travel Underwear
Requires no ironing.
We invite your inspection.
381 MAIN STREET

Harper Method Shop
Telephone 3430
for a
Manicure, Marcel, or Permanent
The Harper Method Shampoo gives satisfaction.
520 MAIN STREET—Second Floor

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meat Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream Eggs

Be sure to put us on your shopping list for Housewares, Electrical, Plumbing and Building supplies.
Central Hardware Co.
621 Main Street Tel. 3970

F. A. Lane Company
ARROW SHIRTS
Clipper Craft and Kuppenheimer Suits and Topcoats
Feather Weigh Stetson Hats.
All at reasonable prices.

For Dessert
Fresh Green Apple Pie, also Blueberry Pies and Muffins
COTTAGE GARDEN
AIR CONDITIONED
16 Putnam St. Tel. 3693

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

THE ORIEL STUDIO
Elma Janet Curry
75 Rocky Neck Avenue
Greeting Cards—Candy
Lending Library—Gifts

BON ARTS SHOP
285 Walnut Street, Newtonville, Mass.

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal St., Greenfield, Mass.

FOR GREATER SAVINGS!
Come to Wilson's Friday and Saturday, Aug. 9-10, Dollar Days
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Yours for Complete Service
Green & Drewett
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310
Mobilgas

ATHERTON'S
"On the Bridge," Haverhill
Complete Home Furnishers
August Furniture Sale
Reduced prices in all departments

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL
(Continued)

Choice Meats
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
KIRSCHNER'S
MEAT MARKET
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

CLEANING NEW YORK DYEING CO.
"When We Clean We Clean Clean"
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

HINGHAM

HINGHAM LAUNDRY
Hingham 0790
For Good Service and Low Rates
Let a trial bundle convince you

YOUNG & CO.
21 MAIN STREET, HINGHAM
813 MAIN STREET, EAST WEYMOUTH
P. N. Practical Front Corsets
Reg. $5.00 Value—$3.98
Gordon's Knee-Flex Chiffon Hose
Reg. $1.25—85c pair
Elastic Girdles
$1.00—$1.98—$3.50

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET ■ OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOLYOKE

For Style, Beauty and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
Of Every Description
AGENT—RALPH H. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building 598 Dwight St.

HYANNIS

Specialist in
Permanent Waving
René
Hairstylist and Coiffure Designer
Ph. Hyannis 772 3 Sherman Sq., Hyannis, Mass.

LAWRENCE

Cherry & Webb's
August Sale of Furs
Offers You Greater Values Than Ever

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

Colonial Garage, Inc.
Buick Dealer
1668 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0862
Complete Service on All Makes of Cars
OPEN 24 HOURS

Tops for Flavor!
Fruits and Vegetables the way you like them.
Tempting . . . Crisp, Garden-fresh
Make Summer Menus an Adventure in Eating
Shop Regularly at the
ROYAL FRUIT STORE
1733 Mass. Ave. Next to Woolworths

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries. Carefully selected Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Birds Eye Prdoucts

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With on O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX 1000

DOLLAR DAYS
during August many specials
ANNUAL DOLLAR SALE
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Ave., Phone Lex 0300

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up to the Minute" Dairy
We Specialize In
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
FAIR OAKS DAIRY
H. DALRYMPLE
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
Tel. Lex. 0384-M 3 Sheridan St.

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON
(Continued)

PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM
and Fancy Ices
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread. Nuts. Confectionery
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

August Furniture Sale
going on NOW
Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
AUGUST FUR SALE
The Cherry & Webb label is your guarantee of satisfaction

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

LYNN

AUGUST BLANKET SALE
"Crusader" Virgin Wool
Blankets
Mothproof Size 72-84. Extra wide rayon satin binding. Peach, green, blue, rose, cherrywood. Regularly at $9.98 **$7.98**
Goddard Bros
Market St., Lynn, Mass. Tel. LY 2-3737

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
of
Arrow, Manhattan, Whitney Shirts
also
Pajamas, Hosiery, Neckwear
Lonvals
328 UNION STREET

KARL'S PASTRY SHOP
"The Bakery That's Different"
Wedding and Birthday Cakes to Order
WE DELIVER
248 Humphrey St., Swampscott, Mass.
LY. 2-1550

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROSE WESSELL, Prop.
FUR SHOP
Have your fur coat remodeled early. Prices are more reasonable.
488 Main St., Malden
Opp. Baptist Parish House
Open eves. No telephone.

ORPHEUM FRUIT STORE
452 Main St., Malden Tel. Mal. 3641

Choice Fruits and Vegetables
"We Deliver Anywhere in Malden"
Wm. Russo, Proprietor

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

Bargains for Dollar Days
Friday and Saturday
Clearance Sale on All Summer Merchandise
B & S
CHILDREN'S
BAZAAR
99 Pleasant Street, Malden

MEDFORD

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE 20 SALEM ST.
MYSTIC 3630 TERMS CASH

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
May We Serve You?

93 Maple Street
Since 1869
The Casey Florist Company
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants
CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service.
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home
Telephone Ston. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued)

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Farlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD
STEAM DYE HOUSE
Cleaners and Dyers
690 Pleasant St., opp. Post Office
Dial 6-8261 and 6-8262

NEWBURYPORT

232 HIGH STREET Tel. 1425-M
Gown Shoppe
LAURA F. FOLLANSBEE
It is always a pleasure to serve Monitor readers.
COATS DRESSES Millinery UNDERWEAR ACCESSORIES
D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone West Newton 0191 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

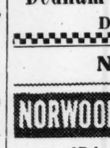
NEWTONVILLE

BON ARTS SHOP
285 Walnut Street
Wall Racks—Mirrors
Handkerchiefs
Greeting Cards
Summer Shop—THE ORIEL
75 Rocky Neck Ave.
East Gloucester

BATH TOWELS
are fluffier — dry better — look cleaner — when washed the laundry way.
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0106

NORWOOD

NORWOOD FURNITURE CO.
47th Anniversary Sale
Home Furnishings
at Fair Prices
724 Washington Street
PHONE NORWOOD 1132


Cliff's Band Box
CLEANSERS
EXPERT DYERS
168 Walpole Street
Norwood, Mass.
TEL. NORWOOD 1668

PITTSFIELD

COLDSPOT
Electric Refrigerator
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Berkshire Photo Supply
Cameras—Films
Photographic Supplies
279 North St., Y. M. C. A. Bldg.

The
AGRICULTURAL
NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

Walk • Over
Semi-Annual
Sale
Substantial Reductions
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST ST., BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Elm St. Garage
A. W. Miner, Prop.
Tel. 2-4949
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

KULDA'S
Exclusive Agency for
VELVET ICE CREAM
38 North Street

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

$ $ DAYS $ $
FRIDAY AUG. 9TH — SATURDAY AUG. 10TH
Real Values for these Two Days
Men's Clothing and Furnishings
TALBOTS
1387 Hancock Street, Quincy

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward BLU. 9200
426 Adams St. East Milton

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
THE STREAMLINER SUPER MARKET
60 Franklin Street
Also
1177 Hancock Street
Pre. 1234

20% to 40% Savings
SEARS'
FURNITURE and RUG SALE
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
13 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA. 2100

Dorothy Benham
Quincy
1233 Hancock Street
MILLINERY

Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

Don't Wear a Soiled Hat
Send Yours to Us to be Cleaned
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
Pres. 5000

THRIFTICHECK
GRANITE TRUST CO.
Open a No Minimum Balance Checking Acct.
Checks 7½c
GRANITE
Trust Company
Quincy
Member F. D. I. C.

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric
Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges
Washers and Ironers, Cleaners
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

MASSACHUSETTS

READING
(Continued)

TORRE'S PAVILLION
Reading and Wakefield Line
BROWN BETTY
ICE CREAM

SHARON

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision PHONE SHARON 2191

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

"Scotty's"
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LIFE AUTOMOBILE PLATE GLASS BURGLARY FIRE ACCIDENT COMPENSATION LIABILITY
17 COLLEGE AVE. PHONE SOM. 0781
Realtors WEDGWOOD Insurance
A.B.&L.K. DAVIS SQUARE SOMERVILLE MASS.

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

★Star Market Co.★
New Low Everyday Prices on well-known foods you use regularly. Make a habit of shopping at this Quality Food Store every day.
401 HIGHLAND AVE. AT DAVIS SQ.

J. A. MARSH COAL CO.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park St. Som. 0319

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
792 STATE STREET

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery
Anderson Florists
Flowers of Distinction
210 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM
Tel. 1843

WATERTOWN

Unexpected Guests!
—no bother or extra expenses —with the "CREAM-TOP" bottle.
If you've not seen it, call Mid. 3818 and the routeman will gladly demonstrate it to you.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
Tel. Mid. 3818

★Star Market Co.★
GREAT MID-SUMMER CANNED FOOD SALE
Enjoy unparalleled savings in peerless quality foods
24 MT. AUBURN ST. MID. 8600

WELLESLEY

Mobil Certified Lubrication
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Telephone Wel. 1276 or 1578
Let us condition your car for Summer driving—"Bumper to Bumper"

WELLESLEY HILLS

RIVERDALE MARKET
Our Motto
Quality and Service
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills
Phone Wel. 1660—1661

WINCHESTER

Pike's Auto Service
Dependable, Complete Repairing and Cheerful Service
CITIES SERVICE GASOLINE
674 Main St., Winchester Tel. 1157

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP

Daily
Always on Time
CLEANSERS
TAILORS • FURRIERS
Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Ocean 1990

LANG'S SHOE STORE
SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE
6 SOMERSET AVENUE
OCEAN 1281

Ham's
High-Test Ice Cream
—SPECIAL—
Fresh Peach Ice Cream
WINTHROP
Beach Ocean 0057 Centre 0760 Highlands 1668

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SEAFORD: Sussex, "Hughenden"—Five minutes Christian Science church, shops, station; overlooking sea; noted cuisine; separate tables; moderate terms.

DRESSMAKING

BRIGHTON 5.—MADAME HARMAN—High-class dressmaker and costumier, 72, Old Shoreham Rd., Brighton 5. Phone Preston 4554.

FLATS TO LET

HOVE, SUSSEX—Furnished; spacious divan lounge, large bedroom, bathroom, kitchen. C. H. W., lift; 35/- p. w. PETERS, 9, First Ave.

HOUSES TO LET

SURBITON, SURREY—Semi-detached house to let; 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, immediate possession. Box W-1544, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HOVE, SUSSEX, Harley Court, 49, The Drive. Tel. 5227—Restful refined home, garden; C.H.W. bedrooms, good cooking; distance from sea, convenient busses. From 3 gns.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; lovely views; peaceful; from 3 gns. Miss Clarke, Peverell, High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

ROOMS TO LET

JORDANS, BUCKS—Furnished bed and sitting room in attractive cottage, 22/6 weekly, service, mid-day meal optional. Box W-1452, BCM/CSM, London.

England

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

EVERYTHING IN WEAR FOR GENTLEMEN
WHEATLEY BROS.
JAEGER
AGENTS
22 St. Leonards Rd. Tel. 125

J. Arscott LTD.
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS
Light Luncheons Afternoon Teas
45-47 St. Leonards Road Tel. 408
51-53 Devonshire Road Tel. 405

Longley's
DRAPERS
Noted for Household Linens and Blankets
Devonshire Rd. Ph. Bexhill 390

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL. 351

J. W. D. BURGESS
FAMILY GROCERS
PROVISION MERCHANTS
Local Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Daily
Orders Collected and Goods Delivered to all parts of town and district
TOWN HALL SQUARE Phone Bexhill 120

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.

Packhams
BIRMINGHAM
Millinery, Gowns, Furs
CAL. 2628
Designs
575 Moseley Road, Birmingham

BOURNEMOUTH

Speedy Kleen
Original and Best Ultra Rapid Cleaners
FOUR HOUR SERVICE
SPEEDY-KLEEN (1935) LTD.
177-179 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 2651-2

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China, Glass, Ironmongery, etc.

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen LTD
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers
Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

Wilsons Ltd.
LADIES' FASHIONS
62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 439. Also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road. Tel. Boscombe 321

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts, Blankets, Fancy Linen, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie.
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD.
62 & 63 EAST STREET
BRIGHTON
Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD & FANCY LINENS
BLANKETS • DOWN QUILTS
HANDKERCHIEFS • HOSIERY
LINGERIE • KNITWEAR & GOWNS

CORRALL & Co. LTD. COAL

40, Queens Road	Brighton	5701 (Tel.)
71, Church Road	Hove	3717 (Tel.)
South Road	Preston	2316 (Tel.)
New Street	Basingstoke	235 (Tel.)
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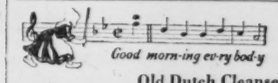

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Daily Features Page

Alphabet Puzzle

How many words beginning with the letter shown can be applied to this unusual collection of figures, objects, animals, etc.? A careful search should reveal more than 30. Check your results with the list appearing elsewhere on this page.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: The average American is talking most now about a subject he knows least about, viz., namely, and to-wit: national politics.

Brubaker in New Yorker: Admiral Robinson asks for a 24-hour day for the construction of warships. We must hurry and build them before they become obsolete.

Daily Quotation

ENTHUSIASM is the breath of genius.
—DISRAELI.

It Has Been Said of Success—

The road to success is not to be run upon by seven-league boots.—Charles Baxton.

Everybody finds out, sooner or later, that all success worth having is founded on Christian rules of conduct.—H. M. Field.

In most things success depends on knowing how long it takes to succeed.—Montesquieu.

The eminently successful man should beware of the tendency of wealth to chill and isolate.—Otto H. Kahn.

Character is the real foundation of all worthwhile success.—J. H. Hammond.

If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door.—Emerson.

Success is full of promise until men get it, and then it often is as a last year's nest, from which the bird has flown.—H. W. Beecher.

We can do anything we want to do if we stick to it long enough.—Helen Keller.

A Verse for Today . . .

And the glory of the LORD *shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together: for the mouth of the* LORD *hath spoken it.*—ISA. 40:5.

Alphabet Puzzle Answers

Quack, quagga, quagmire, quail, quarry, quart, quarter, quartet, quartz, quatre, Quebec, queen, Queens, queue, quick, quiet, quills, quilt, quince, quintuplets, quire, quirt, Quito, quiver, quoin, quoits, quotation, quotient.

In Lighter Vein

Heard in Court

"Can you give me an exact description of the man you saw?"

"Oh, yes, he was about average height, with very ordinary features and nondescript-colored hair. He was wearing the usual sort of clothes."—Tit-Bits.

Life on the Road!

First Car-Owner: "Beautiful weather we've been having these last week ends."

Second Car-Owner (sighing) "Yes, I wish it would rain. I'm tired of hamburgers and hot dogs."

Not So Involved

On Willie's return from his first dancing lesson, his Aunt Amelia inquired, "Well, Willie, how do you like your dancing lesson?"

"Oh," he replied. "It's easy. All you have to do is turn around and keep wiping your feet."—Grit.

Opposites

"What is the opposite of sorrow?" asked the teacher.

"Joy," answered the lad.

"And the opposite of misery?"

"Happiness," said the pupil.

"What is the opposite of woe?"

"Giddap," was the response.—Consolidator.

Rough Estimate

A bricklayer was building a wall when a man in overalls came along and passed some remarks about bricklaying in general. The bricklayer, somewhat annoyed, asked sarcastically: "And wot do you do for a living?"

"I'm a precision fitter," the other replied, "and in our trade we have to work to a thousandth of an inch."

"Really?" said the bricklayer. "And 'ow many thousandths are there in an inch?"

The fitter scratched his head, and then replied: "Well, I dunno, but there must be millions of 'em. —Montreal Star.

—Answers

"The wife said if I was only going to walk up and down, I might as well do something useful."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Fitting Gift

(Denver Post)

Denver, Colo.

America's tribute to womanhood is paid in many ways on Mother's Day. Usually it is a bouquet of flowers, a plant, dinner downtown or a card.

At its best, however, it is a service of some kind that will ease mother's burden as manager of the household and will brighten her days for a long time to come with the warmth of the gratitude so expressed.

Such a tribute was that given recently by members of the Painters' Union, Local No. 79, to Mrs. Art Seastone, widow of a former member who was one of the leaders in their craft.

Eighteen painters drove out to Mrs. Seastone's frame bungalow in Lakewood with their ladders and brushes and plenty of white paint which had been donated.

Almost before Mrs. Seastone was aware of what was going on, the men had transformed the house from a dull grayish, weather-beaten building to a shining white jewel. It took exactly 18 minutes for the 18 men to paint the entire four-room house.

Time was not started until the men had gone all over the exterior, driving home a few nails and smoothing out a few rough spots.

Then each man was given his assignment. One painted the window sills, another the doors, another the porch and others divided up the wall space. Each blended his section into that painted by the next man.

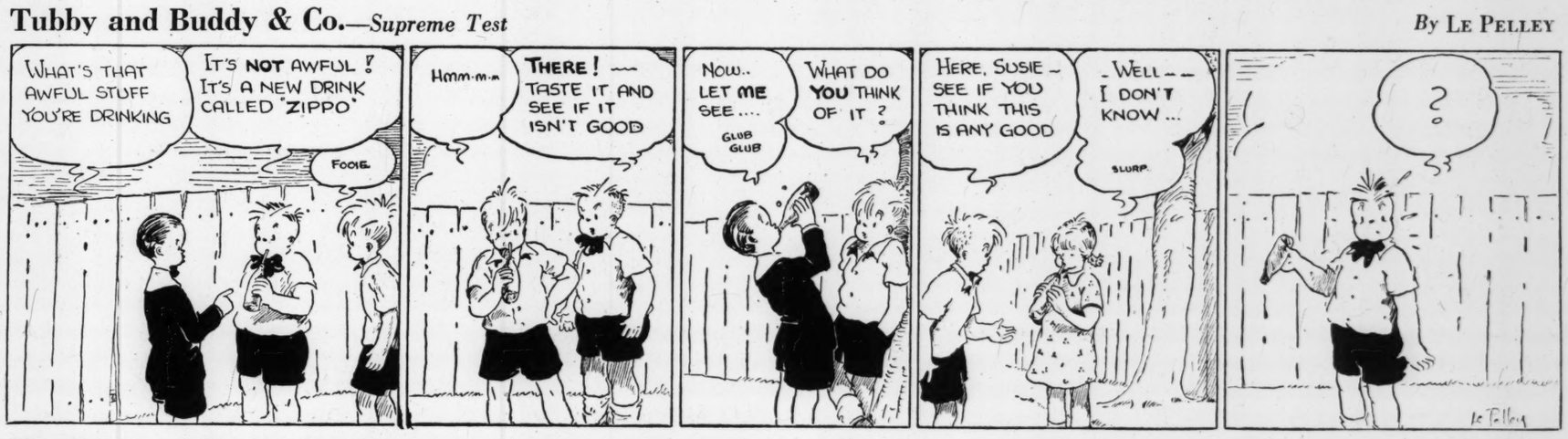
After the entire house was covered the men gathered around Mrs. Seastone to express their Mother's Day greetings.

Many of the younger men in the crew had learned their trade as master painters from her husband and all of them knew him well.

Al Sharnick, who was in charge, said the "boys had wanted to do something for Mrs. Seastone for a long time" and could think of no more fitting gift than a job of house painting.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Supreme Test*

By LE PELLEY


WHAT'S THAT AWFUL STUFF YOU'RE DRINKING
IT'S NOT AWFUL! IT'S A NEW DRINK CALLED "ZIPPO"
FOOIE
Hmm-m-m
THERE! — TASTE IT AND SEE IF IT ISN'T GOOD
NOW.. LET ME SEE....
GLUB GLUB
WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT?
HERE, SUSIE — SEE IF YOU THINK THIS IS ANY GOOD
— WELL — I DON'T KNOW...
SLURP
?
Le Pelley

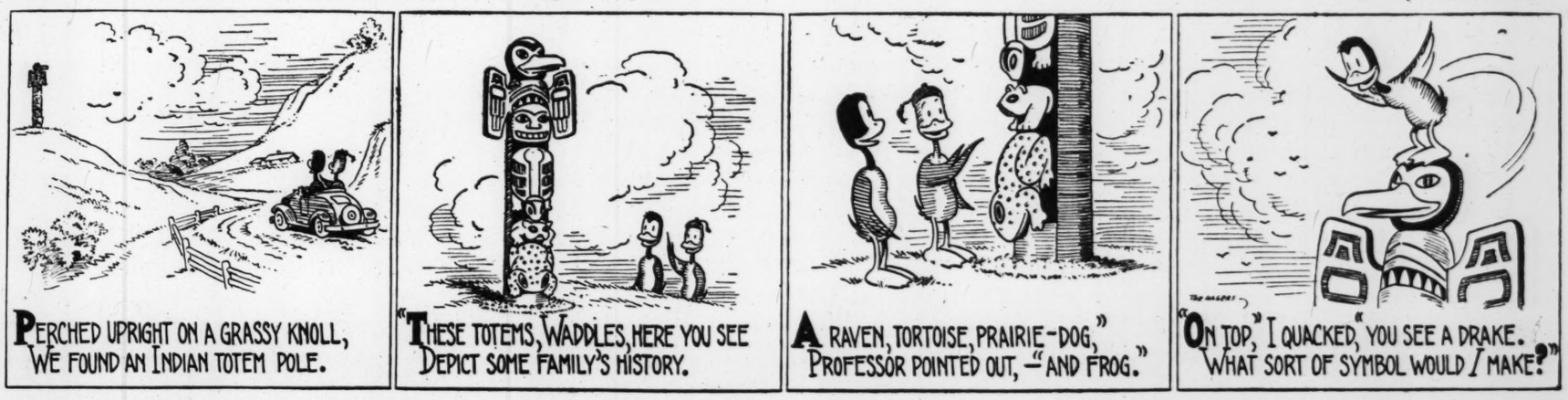
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*In Fact, I Enjoyed Losing*

By RODGERS

"There's nothing like a good nap after lunch!" the Boss said after his siesta today— "But don't forget we still have to clean up the mess we made at lunch," Jimmy reminded him—
"O.K." the Boss suddenly shouted, "Last one in has to wash the dishes!"
Boy! That's one race I didn't mind losing!
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*Up the Wrong Family Tree*

By THE HAGERS


PERCHED UPRIGHT ON A GRASSY KNOLL, WE FOUND AN INDIAN TOTEM POLE.
"THESE TOTEMS, WADDLES, HERE YOU SEE DEPICT SOME FAMILY'S HISTORY.
A RAVEN, TORTOISE, PRAIRIE-DOG," PROFESSOR POINTED OUT, —"AND FROG."
"ON TOP," I QUACKED, "YOU SEE A DRAKE. WHAT SORT OF SYMBOL WOULD I MAKE?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Preparedness by Prayer

The practice of praying before embarking on any undertaking has proved its value for individuals and nations. The Bible is full of such proofs, and countless men and women know from their own experience the help that comes from asking God's guidance, seeking to know and do His will. Highly welcome is President Roosevelt's call to the people of the United States for a day of prayer in connection with their present effort to fortify their heritage of freedom.

The human mind turns too easily to its own petty planning. It begins too often with merely material measures. It forgets that defense is first of all spiritual and mental. Only by understanding the true nature of man shall we perceive the false nature of the attack, and only by divine guidance shall we put on the armor of spiritual foresight, unity of purpose and moral courage necessary to effective defense.

Whatever other steps are required, defense begins with thinking. Even economic, diplomatic, or military measures begin there. And thought which abides under the "shadow of the Almighty" will be neither hysterical nor apathetic, will know right from wrong, will have the wisdom to design and the resolution to carry through whatever measures may be necessary.

Time after time this process is illustrated in the Bible. Individuals and peoples, seeking guidance and protection from God, have proved the divine power, have learned what steps they should take themselves. David, putting first things first, laid aside Saul's armor, which he had not proved, and used with confidence weapons ordinarily scorned. Jehoshaphat and the people of Judah prayed for help and wisdom in defending themselves against the Moabites and Ammonites, and their enemies destroyed one another. Elisha was directed how to turn back the hosts of the King of Syria.

Sometimes the defenders were not required to fight; sometimes they were guided as to the means to use. But always by beginning with the preparedness of prayer, they found protection and peace.

Schools for Evacuees

While the bill to permit American rescue ships to go after British evacuee children waits action in the Senate, it seems appropriate to consider a recommendation made by the magazine, Living Age. This has to do with the prospective handling of the thousands of youngsters—their housing and schooling—after transportation to the United States.

The editors of the magazine point out that individual placement in American homes is not the only way of providing for the escape of these children from the range of threatened bombing and devastation. Indeed, they believe that to take over or set up country school centers where groups of the guest children could live and study with matrons and teachers mostly of their own nationality would be much more suitable and practical in many instances.

By such means, argues Living Age, "the children will suffer far less wrench, introduced to a foreign land thousands of miles from their homes, than if they are introduced, willy-nilly, into American homes in which standards of living differ, and introduced into our American schools where the contrast with their own cannot be less than frightening." A greater fairness also is urged in that when repatriation is possible British parents will not be faced with unfamiliar, Americanized adolescents, and foster parents in the United States will not have to give up youths for whom they may have formed a deep attachment.

The case presented is hardly reason for abandoning or reducing the efforts made to place evacuee children temporarily in foster homes, but it does suggest a possibly very useful supplement to that program or even a substitute in some instances.

One point is to be noted with respect to the pending legislation. The Schafer amendment, tacked to the Hennings bill at the last minute in the House of Representatives, would prohibit any adults except American citizens from accompanying the young evacuees. If there is merit in the plan for school centers, which might in a measure resemble English boarding schools, the Schafer amendment would need to be struck off or modified in the Senate.

The proposal does deserve serious attention.

Harmony Hampers Hate

While perhaps only Hollywood could envision the idea of a Boston University music professor to have song "punctuate committee reports, debate, and budget approval" in the United States Senate and House of Representatives, the professor's plan of spreading harmony in the Nation by fostering more group and congregational singing can be made practical.

He points out that St. Louis once reached agreement on a bridge project after a pageant of song. And now he proposes to launch his campaign at a regional convention of the National Federation of Music Clubs at Milwaukee next month.

The professor is an idealist who has shown how ideals can be put to work. Surely, no one should hate his neighbor when both are singing heartily, for example, "God Bless America."

Mr. Farley Steps Down

Many to whom the name of James A. Farley seemed once almost synonymous with spoilsmanship in politics will nevertheless respect the integrity of his decision to withdraw from active participation in the campaign to obtain a third term for an Administration which he apparently believed had gone too far toward the left.

Adherents of the merit system in civil service hold that the Government should have the services of the best equipped regardless of party. Mr. Farley believed it could find competent employees among workers in the successful party and should take the best available there. This might be a very different thing and have very different results on the public service, but Mr. Farley was at least candid and outspoken in his policy, just as he has been forthright and above board in his dealings as chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

His retirement from that post and from the Postmaster Generalship, which President Roosevelt has just announced, will leave the party and the Administration with two big gaps to fill. In his management of the two campaigns for Mr. Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936, Mr. Farley showed an organizing ability, energy, and poise which will serve him well in private life.

The selection of Edward J. Flynn of New York as his successor in the committee chairmanship places at the head of the Democratic campaign an experienced organizer who has often contested the political influence of Tammany Hall. Yet it is significant that Tammany leaders immediately expressed themselves as pleased with his choice. Mr. Flynn is himself the head of a tight organization in the Bronx which must equip him to talk plainly with leaders of the Hague, Kelly, Pendergast, Crump and other city machines. Yet he will need a great deal more than the backing of these machines in the coming campaign.

What Can Cities Do About It?

While metropolitan Boston continues to grow, the central area of the city shows a declining population and deteriorating physical aspect. Why are there so many "vacancy" signs in downtown office buildings, and what can Boston do about it? What are the implications of the fact that business properties have been sold, during the last few years, for prices as low as one-fourth to one-half of their already-reduced assessed valuations?

These are vital questions for Boston. They are local evidence of a nation-wide phenomenon, the decentralization of American cities. The trend challenges municipalities to make basic readjustments.

A survey launched by the Urban Land Institute, an affiliate of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, to find out the causes of and remedies for this trend in sixteen cities of the United States, is therefore timely. It should throw light locally on the complex question of reassessment of business properties, to bring taxes more nearly into line with income. It should add meaning, for instance, to the Boston Mayor's Conference on Traffic, which is evolving a revolutionary program of traffic relief; for certainly traffic congestion is part of the Boston problem, and probably this is so elsewhere.

Decentralization of cities is something about which comparatively little of conclusive nature is known. Further study of the question, in the light of practical possibilities, is a step toward orderly readjustment and intelligent city planning.

Our Readers Say—

Americans Must "Work Purposefully Together"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Do the people of America have to be forced by actual attempt of military invasion to unify fully and work purposefully together to one all-important end? Or can we wake up completely NOW, and act accordingly? Cannot we learn the obvious lesson of European democracy's plight, and benefit therefrom by unifying and working together NOW for the protection from and the destruction of the evil which would destroy all free government if possible?

We should all be very grateful for the sharp awakening and consequent swift action of America of late, but there are altogether too many evidences of a mental fifth-column in some high places in this country, especially in certain places of industry, politics, the press, and in colleges and universities. The United States needs millions of men under arms of the very latest and most powerful kind—men well trained in modern warfare. We need hundreds of thousands of planes and trained fliers to man them, a huge and powerful Navy, tanks galore, and 100 per cent backing and co-operation of the American people.

There is no time to waste in wrangling, in playing politics, in the throwing of mental monkey-wrenches into the machinery that our Government is getting under way to protect the right and halt aggression. It is the blindest kind of mesmerism that would argue against the manufacturing and supplying of planes and such aids to Britain.

Our great automobile plants have been built for the most part on ideals that have come directly through our democratic form of government. Right now England is fighting desperately for these very ideas and ideals. She is fighting our fight, too, and there is no denying that. Should our plants manufacture planes for Britain? By all means! and in the largest quantities. In refusing to do so any manufacturer is expressing little gratitude for the protection which has given him the opportunity to be what he is. To refuse to aid the cause of good is—in result—to throw in with the so-called forces of evil. England is fighting a good fight, and we should aid in every possible way, and speedily.

Conscription now of man-power is manifestly the fair and quick way to a powerful Army. Conscription of our wealth and industry should follow wherever wealth and industry does not support our needs voluntarily. We may be forced to this step in lieu of voluntary co-operation. England was forced to full unity only at the eleventh hour. Surely, from the plainest kind of example, we can use alertness and intelligence in full unity and co-operation NOW to build the overwhelming spiritual and physical strength which will be unassailable, and which will help restore and unify the world under the banner of Christianity and freedom.

Chicago — BURT MORSAYE

"Billions for Defense"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial caption "Billions for Defense" reminds us, and probably the caption was selected thusly, of Pinckney's supposed declaration "Millions for defense . . ." However this thought arises: A billion is a thousand million. Has the United States grown a thousand times in the intervening years? No! About twenty-five times, ratio 40 to 1.

If we keep this up we'll have to ask Mars or somebody for a few cents to pay carfare. — E. D. WAGNALLS

Grand Junction, Colo.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Sailing Time!

Why Are They Stars?

I haven't been here very long. Technically, I am a foreigner—a friendly foreigner from one of the friendly countries. . . .

It is not likely that I shall ever live in my own country again and, following the custom of my people, I must accept the laws and traditions of my husband's country and become a citizen. . . .

Where should I begin? It seemed simple. First, I should have to swear allegiance to the American Flag.

I looked at it, flying high in the breeze over Fifth Avenue. Stars and Stripes! The stripes didn't seem particularly significant, but the stars did.

Stars in the Flag! Why stars? I wondered. Did they have some special significance, some symbolism?

My friends explained. "There is a star for every State and there are forty-eight States."

"But why stars?" I asked. . . .

At last I found the answer. And though I have found it since in other volumes, I am sure that nowhere is it interpreted so simply and movingly as between the covers of a little book, "The Flag of the United States. Its History and Symbolism," by Col. James A. Moss.

* * *

"The reason why our forefathers placed stars in our National Emblem is given in the Congressional Act of June 14, 1777, which adopted the Flag and which prescribed, 'that the Union be thirteen stars in a blue field representing a new constellation' . . . symbolizing as previously stated, stars in the heavens . . . signaling to mankind the birth of the first nation on earth dedicated to personal and religious liberty; a sanctuary to which men and women the world over, oppressed because of religious and other beliefs, might take refuge and enjoy Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." . . .

It was a star moving ever westward that led the Shepherds and the Wise Men to Bethlehem, to the birthplace of Him who was to teach the world a new philosophy and give to men a new moral code, a code of love and kindliness in place of cruelty and greed.

It was a star by which mariners set their course across troubled seas to discover this new land. . . .

It is a star that heralds dawn and twilight.

"Thirteen stars in a blue field representing the rise of a new constellation in the Heavens," signalling to mankind the birth of the first nation on earth dedicated to personal and religious freedom.

This was the answer to my question, "Why stars in the Flag?" . . .

* * *

Before I knew what the stars meant, I faced the emotional upheaval of naturalization with foreboding. What did I really know about this country? What did I know of American ways? Would there be dark days in which I could not share a belief, inconsistencies with which I could not agree?

I thought about it for a long time. I read again of the Founding Fathers and their dream of passing down to their children a Constitution that would stand the test of time. To their task they gave wisdom culled from the experience of an old world, but they gave ideals and hopes, too; ideals as high as the Stars, yet not beyond the reach of the humblest man. . . .

It won't be difficult now to swear allegiance to the American flag. Whatever happens to me in this new country, whatever I may find, the symbolism of the stars will remain.

And if dark days should come, if ahead there should lie some dark period of doubt, I will look up at the flag again and remember an old astronomer's words to his pupil Galileo:

"Why should we who have so loved the stars
Be frightened of the dark?"

—Frances Newton in *This Week*

The Wide Horizon

The British Overseas

By Betty Kirk

MEXICO, D. F.

Promptly at 7:30 on Saturday and Sunday evenings of that disastrous May week-end, we left the pleasant Cuernavaca garden and went indoors. The Colonel turned on the radio and twisted the dials, his wife reached for the atlas, and we listened apprehensively. The lamplight was soft, beyond in the garden were the whirring insect sounds of the tropics. We were engulfed in peace and quietude and comfort until the Colonel's hand found the right station. We heard the chimes of Big Ben, the laconic voice announcing the British Broadcasting Corporation's overseas news review.

The voice continued laconically, it didn't change its pace, it didn't emphasize the dire news. Neither did it attempt to minimize the seriousness of the events reported. It simply stated in matter-of-fact tones the bitter and tragic news which the British overseas—in Mexican gardens, in Australian ports, in Andean mining camps—were tuned in to hear.

The Colonel's wife studied her atlas. Once she spoke to her husband. "That's near the place where we bought the lace—do you remember?" He nodded but did not speak. He was intent on the voice. When the broadcast was over a few sentences were exchanged. "He said we'd brought down thirty planes yesterday! That sounds good, doesn't it?" "Churchill's gone to Paris—there must be something up."

* * *

Everyone in the Mexican capital's colony has brothers, sisters, parents and children involved in the war. Some had been at the front, others doing war work in London or in the provinces. Everyone there knew the horrors of the last war and they were fully aware of the increased terrors of this one. Yet no one spoke of those horrors nor of the suffering they were sure to bring to their loved ones. No whimper, no complaint, no dwelling upon disaster, no calamity howlers. Only that detached, stoical calm and underneath the profound reserve, the grim determination to win at all costs.

"This war is harder to bear than the last one," said a retired Major to me two days later. "During the last war I was in active service. My wife was a V. A. D. We worked eighteen to twenty hours a day, the greatest luxury we knew was rest. When we were off duty for a few hours we simply fled to our beds to catch a little sleep. Now—it's different being here. It's harder to watch than to fight."

Another British friend has a son working in a munitions plant, "somewhere in England." Her two daughters refused to come home when war broke out and are both in London, filling the places of young men in uniform. These daughters might have returned to luxury and peace in Mexico but it wasn't in the British code to flee in an hour of danger.

To fill in the time here where they are so far from the front and from every chance to serve in the home defense they work ceaselessly day and night to raise funds to be sent "back home." Since war work was officially organized, the small colony here of less than 500 persons has collected and sent to England approximately $25,000.

* * *

The women work as women always must, in small ways but untiringly. They organize benefits, bridge, plant sales, teas, children's bazaars, garden parties, they make marmalade, conserves, lamp shades, rugs. Every talent is lent, every idea developed to bring in bit by bit funds for the people "at home." They are sent to the Red Cross and St. John's League, to King George's Fund for Sailors and for the families of the gallant volunteer seamen who took their trawlers out as sweepers in order to clear the coasts of the menace of Nazi mines.

The Danes, the Dutch, the Norwegians, and the Poles are doing the same things. Here overseas they are working for their countries, firm in the belief that their governments will be restored. Many of them are working in blind hope and faith. They have heard no word from home, and they do not know when they will hear.

But this has given birth to a new spirit of co-operation. Neither Britisher nor Dutchman nor Dane knows what the future may hold but each is determined to stick together in the face of the common threat. Not only this but class barriers within the different colonies are broken down, a clerk's wife, and the wife of the president of a corporation work side by side, exchange ideas, pool their energies and thoughts, all toward the same end. They know that that end is the preservation of a great ideal, but they speak of it only in calm and courageous tones.

Down the Middle of the Road

Toward a Decent Campaign

By Erwin D. Canham

Wendell L. Willkie has apparently already learned a lesson in politics which has very often escaped the attention of the professionals. He seems to have discovered the advantages of magnanimity. When, at Des Moines a few days ago, Mr. Willkie halted booing directed at Henry A. Wallace and expressed his personal regard for Secretary Wallace's honesty and sincerity, together with disagreement with Wallace policies, the Republican candidate took a stand which will do much for the campaign, if it be maintained.

British parliamentarians know a great deal more about political manners than some politicians here, and treatment between opponents in the House of Commons has often been on a basis of high courtesy. So, indeed, it has been frequently in the United States Senate, and the current Minton-Holt abuses are the unfortunate exception rather than the rule. Years in the Senate usually bring to legislators some of the urbanity and tolerance for an opponent's position and motives which raise politics above the gutter level.

Yet in national campaigns this sort of good will has not always prevailed. Political generosity has usually been regarded as a campaigning mistake. Candidates often deliberately conceal the extent to which they agree with their opponents. A certain bitterness and ferocity have been regarded as necessary campaigning mannerisms, much as phoney professional wrestlers grimace at one another. It seemed to this observer in recent years in Washington that even so expert and sensitive a politician as President Roosevelt failed to appreciate the value of magnanimity. Moreover, zealous New Dealers were constantly challenging the honesty of motive of their conservative opponents—they have themselves been unfairly impugned—when a frank recognition of good will would have cleared the air and really advanced the cause of those on either side who were intelligent, decent, and fearless enough to make such a recognition.

* * *

Mr. Willkie's generous act toward Secretary Wallace came after the ill-tempered spate of booing directed at the Vice-Presidential nominee by the galleries and some of the delegates at the Democratic Convention itself. Hence Mr. Willkie's act was particularly striking. However, there is nothing milk-soppish about the Republican campaign, as later news has plainly indicated. Mr. Willkie is not letting magnanimity deprive him of the necessity of throwing the spotlight on all the weaknesses of the opposition. Thus on Wednesday he adopted the suggestion of a shrewd columnist and called upon the President and his family to disclose their personal financial gain during their official years.

There is reason to suspect that Mr. Willkie will not hesitate to make fuller personal references to President Roosevelt's private business and Wall Street experiences during the 20's. It will require a careful sense of judgment to prevent proper criticism of personal affiliations from getting into the "smear" class. The New Dealers have said plenty of things about Mr. Willkie which fall into the smear grouping, and he has indicated his complete willingness to meet such attacks with material relating to President Roosevelt's earlier business connections. With this amount of forewarning, there is hope that neither side will get their hands deep into the mud and that some restraint will keep such criticisms within the proper field.

* * *

The 1936 campaign was more or less free from such personal abuses and it resulted in a close and friendly private regard between Mr. Roosevelt and Alf M. Landon. That regard in the subsequent years has time and again made possible a more united national front in foreign policy. It notably facilitated the good neighbor policy in Latin America and it helped bring about the repeal of the arms embargo last year—a crucial step.

That similar national unity shall result after the decision of this November is an even more urgent need, whichever candidate is elected. The job of American democracy will be to consolidate the whole people behind the new President, as the nation carries on in grave days. If each candidate continues the relative degree of restraint thus far shown, the chances of national unity are increased. If the common courtesy, the magnanimity, which the Republican nominee displayed toward Secretary Wallace is retained, then citizens—whose natural instincts are also usually based on good will—will be able after November to merge into the one nation which our own and world civilization will then require.

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